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AGRICULTURE

No. 181

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## CHINA REPORT

## AGRICULTURE

No. 181

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## I. GENERAL INFORMATION

### CHANGED ROLE OF BANK OF AGRICULTURE IN CHANGING RURAL ECONOMY DISCUSSED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 10, 23 Oct 81 pp 38-43

[Article by Cai Jiqun [5591 3444 5028], Chinese Bank of Agriculture Head Office: "Vigorously Support Development of the Rural Commodity Economy"]

[Text] What is the main job of the Bank of Agriculture during the period of national economic readjustment?

This is a major question relating to the direction in which several hundred thousand rural bank workers will direct their efforts, and it is also a fundamental question in how to correctly put into effect the party's line, the programs, the policies, and the general object of struggle during the period of national economic readjustment.

Some comrades suppose that the basic objective in carrying out national economic readjustment programs is to solve the problem of large fiscal deficits, excessive issuance of currency, and the inflation of market prices. They put forward stringent control of the circulation of currency and vigorous organization of withdrawal of currency from circulation as the main job of the Bank of Agriculture right now. They also suppose that control of issuance of currency requires control in rural villages first of all. They also advocate, "the less money put in circulation, the better, and the more money withdrawn from circulation the better" in rural areas. Under the influence of the aforementioned viewpoint, simply in order to control the circulation of currency, some places rigidly controlled expenditure of cash in their actual work, with the result that in one after another grassroots level banks and credit cooperatives a situation of "no cash reserves today," and "lining up to get cash" occurred, thereby impairing the procurement of agricultural by-products, and impairing development of agricultural production. These problems reflect the continued lack of a proper understanding by some comrades of the goals of national economic readjustment, the tasks, and the programs set by the CCP Central Committee. They have not realized that a national economy founded on agriculture is the basic policy of China, and that readjustment of China's economic structure means, in one sense, a determined tightening up of the scale of capital construction and investment in capital construction. In another sense, it means vigorous development of agriculture and light industry to increase production of consumption goods to lay a material foundation for readjustment of the national economy. Only in this way can the nation's financial and economic situation make a fundamental turn for the better

to solve the problem of excessive issuance of currency by banks, and only in this way can there be a dependable material foundation.

It was precisely on the basis of the aforestated situation that the CCP Central Committee decided to place readjustment of the serious imbalance among the proportional relationships of agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry in a premier position in the party's work, and place priority development of agriculture and stabilization of the rural villages in which 800 million peasants live in a strategic position in socialist construction as the major link in readjustment of the national economy. Therefore, earliest possible improvement in China's agriculture is a major aspect of putting into effect readjustment programs, and is one of the major ingredients in readjustment of the national economy. It requires each trade and industry, particularly units that support agriculture, to jointly complete this strategic task in their own job positions, from different angles, and according to different needs.

From this may be seen that solution to the problems of large financial deficits and excessive issuance of currency is merely one of the major matters to come to grips with in the process of national economic readjustment, i.e., to say a job to be done in the near term. It is not the basic goal or the basic job to be done in readjustment of the national economy. Therefore, in solving this problem, we can do only that which helps, and certainly not anything that harms, realization of the aforestated strategic task. Things that help important sectors of agriculture--things involving the Bank of Agriculture such as vigorous support to agricultural production, and particularly things to be done in addition to giving active support to grain production such as vigorous support to diversification, development of commodity production, and enlivening the rural economy, are the main jobs that the bank should shoulder in national economic readjustment. Conscientious completion by the Bank of Agriculture of tasks that support agriculture is a concrete manifestation of its conscientious implementation of readjustment programs. Naturally, this is the guiding thought and the guiding program in rural banking work for the present and for some time to come.

Some comrades also suggested that active support to the development of agriculture is a major ingredient in carrying out readjustment programs. There is no doubt about this, but further development of agricultural production requires commensurate expansion of rural credit, and this creates a conflict with state programs for restriction of credit and increased withdrawal of currency from circulation. They suppose that a tightening of credit is a program of national scope to be carried out both in cities and rural villages. But it is in rural villages that the currency flow is excessive, amounting to between 60 and 70 percent or more of the total for the country. If currency circulation is to be restricted, it must be restricted in rural villages first of all. Some comrades also suppose that the current situation of much circulation of currency and little withdrawal of currency from circulation in rural villages is abnormal. They fear this may lead to credit inflation, and they propose placing the focus of curtailment on rural villages. Such views come down to a single point, namely a certain suspicion and misgivings about the Bank of Agriculture's making vigorous support to agricultural production its current primary task. We feel these suspicions and misgivings are unnecessary.



(1) The program of national economic readjustment is a positive program, and a program for continued progress in the midst of readjustment. Tightening of credit and intensification of withdrawal from circulation of currency are major measures that serve the overall goal of maintaining steady progress in order to assure readjustment of the national economy. The object of this tightening is precisely in order to focus use of limited national financial and material strength on those endeavors that should be developed. In terms of China's current realities, this means focusing use on agriculture and the light textile industry for the production of consumer goods. If everything is indiscriminately tightened, and development of endeavors that should be developed is restricted, the tightening would lose its positive meaning.

(2) The programs for tightening credit and for intensified withdrawal of currency from circulation must completely fit in with the program of enlivening the economy. This must be understood at two levels of meaning. One is proceeding from the overall goal and overall requirements of national economic readjustment, using programs for the tightening of credit and for withdrawal of currency from circulation, and use of the economic leverage provided by loans and currency to bring about control over allocations of funds and materials by all trades and industries in the national economy within the limits of national financial and material resources to bring about an overall balance in public finance, credit, and materials. Second is in actual implementation not to become divorced from the differing requirements of the ups and downs and ins and outs of national economic readjustment and not contravene a program that requires both intensification of withdrawal of currency from circulation and the enlivening of the economy. The correct way to do this is through separate handling with no arbitrary uniformity. Whatever needs control should be strictly controlled, and whatever needs to be supported should be strongly supported; whatever needs to be well managed should be earnestly managed well, and whatever should be enlivened should be actively enlivened. Whatever should be cut back should be certainly cut back sufficiently, and whatever should go ahead should certainly "move ahead." Through such efforts can be attained a balance between public revenues and expenditures, no deficits, a fundamental balance between credit income and expenditures, and no more issuances of currency for public finance purposes. Only in this way can the overall requirements of current national economic readjustment be met.

(3) The large amount of money in circulation and the small amount of money withdrawn from circulation in rural villages is an objective reflection of commodity flow. This is because in the daily life of China today, various economic activities at the county and below the county level are largely centered in county seats. At the present time China's commercial, public finance, and banking systems alternate activities among county seats. Consequently, this results objectively in the focus of currency circulation being in rural villages while the focus of withdrawal of currency from circulation is in county seats. A survey conducted in Chengde Prefecture, Hebei Province showed that during the entire year of 1980, the Bank of Agriculture put into circulation 48.3 million yuan, while during the same period the People's Bank withdrew 48.7 million yuan from circulation. During the first quarter of 1981, the Bank of Agriculture put into circulation 90 million yuan of currency, while during the same period the People's Bank withdrew 93 million yuan from circulation. Other places followed roughly the same rule. With development of agricultural sideline production and an increase in state

investment in the purchase of agricultural by-products, plus an increase in purchases of agricultural by-products in farmer's markets by urban residents and staff and workers of plants and mines, the quantity of currency in circulation in rural villages has also increased. At the present time, distribution and supply of industrial articles from everywhere is greater in cities than in rural villages, and state owned businesses are larger than supply and marketing cooperative concerns. In rural villages the supply of goods is inadequate; varieties, designs, and colors of goods are limited; goods that suit needs are scarce; and peasants are in the habit of going into cities to choose the goods they buy. Because of these factors, a large portion of the currency put into circulation in rural villages shows up in currency withdrawals from cities. At the end of 1979 rural village currency circulation in Santai County, Sichuan Province stood at 15.11 million yuan, which was 82 percent of the amount of currency in circulation in the county seat and the surrounding countryside; currency in circulation in cities of the county amounted to 2.81 million yuan, or only 18 percent of the total. Nevertheless, in early 1980 more than 7.5 million yuan of currency was withdrawn from circulation in the cities, a sum greatly in excess of the quantity of currency in circulation in the cities. These facts show that the placing in circulation of a great amount of money in rural villages and little withdrawal of money from circulation there is an objective reflection of commodity flow, and is a normal historical phenomenon. Those who simplistically suppose that because the proportional amount of currency circulating in rural villages is large that the emphasis should be put on rural villages in the control of currency circulation are out of touch with reality.

(4) Production first and distribution later and placing of currency in circulation and withdrawing it later are two objective laws of the reproduction process. In the social reproduction process, all material production consists first of an investment of manpower and materials after which a product is derived. This is reflected in bank credit work in first putting currency into circulation and later withdrawing currency from circulation. Vigorous support to the development of production in agriculture and in light industries is precisely the major road to solution of China's problems of excess currency. This means use of vigorous development of agricultural production to provide conditions for accelerated development of light industries. Only through development of agriculture and light industry can a good material foundation be laid for improvements in national public finances and the national economy and the withdrawal of currency from circulation. It may be said that if one wants to withdraw more currency from circulation, he must first put into circulation whatever is required in agriculture and light industry. One unit of currency may be put in circulation during the first half of the year and several units withdrawn from circulation during the last half of the year or during the following year. This is the best way to "raise chickens to lay eggs." Blind curtailment of development of short term production, and forcibly withdrawing currency from circulation, even though it may achieve the desired effect of withdrawing from circulation large sums of currency in the short run, will bring about even greater complications for the national economy. This is a bad policy of "killing the chickens to get the eggs." No matter whether one starts from the overall benefits from readjustment of the national economy or from the need to withdraw currency from circulation itself, the correct road to take is vigorous development of production. Withdrawal of currency while enlivening the economy is such a road.



(5) That much currency is issued for the procurement of agricultural by-products is a sign of the development of agricultural production. Accompanying implementation by the party of various policies in rural villages, and particularly following promotion of systems of responsibility, which greatly aroused the enthusiasm for production of the peasants, further progress occurred in agricultural production. Increase in the amount of currency used by the state to purchase agricultural by-products was an inevitable trend in agricultural development. In such an input of currency, more is better than less. At the same time, along with the needs of development of agricultural production came gradual state expansion in the supply of the rural means of production and the rural means of livelihood. A commensurate increase in the amount of currency put into circulation for farm loans resulted, and so long as there was a real need, materials were really available, and materials were suited to use, the masses welcomed this and strove for results. Such input is also entirely necessary. These are the two major aspects of current inputting of currency in rural villages, and for these two aspects of input there is collateral. As for an increase in the circulation of cash resulting from increases in cash distributions to commune members, this is even more the result of increases in the commodity rate in agricultural production. These increases cannot become elements in bringing about the inflation of rural credit.

In short, we may make the following conclusions on the basis of the above five points: First, the rural situation has begun to take a turn for the better. The steady increase in the amount of currency circulation in rural villages demonstrates the steady increase in the rural commodity rate, providing the state a steadily increasing supply of agricultural by-products. This is an indicator that the rural economy is beginning to bloom. At the same time, it also places new demands on urban industry and commerce, requiring industry and commerce to provide on time more means of production and means of livelihood for sale to meet needs so that the amount of currency put into circulation and the amount of currency withdrawn from circulation in rural villages will be maintained in virtual balance. Second, the level of China's current agricultural production, no matter whether compared with that of advanced countries or whether compared with the needs of the four modernizations, is still fairly backward. Peasant difficulties in developing production are still rather great. With state assistance in every aspect, full speed improvement in China's agriculture is still an extremely pressing yet arduous task. Vigorous support for further development of agricultural production as the foremost task of the Bank of Agriculture at the moment is extremely necessary. Of course, along with vigorous support for agricultural production, attention to intensified withdrawal of currency from circulation, and the curbing of unnecessary, and inequitable credit inputs that are disadvantageous to economic readjustment is also very important. The view that counterposes support for production and restriction of currency circulation is wrong. Similarly, the view that confuses what is primary and what is secondary, whether support for production or control of currency circulation, is even more wrong.

Attention To Curbing Irrational Rural Credit and Intensification of Withdrawal of Currency From Circulation

The question is how, in the course of actual work, to have a proper grasp, neither blindly curbing nor blindly releasing currency in circulation?

First is the need to strictly limit issuance of farm loans to the credit plans for any given year that have been approved by the state or by banks at a higher level. Currently, the farm loan and capital management system is employing a method of "unified planning with level by level management, and linkage of savings and loans with the curbing of differences." In accordance with the regulations of this method, in any given year the head office of the bank requires of provincial, municipal, and autonomous region branches an accounting of "mid-year differences between savings and loans" and "year-end differences between savings and loans." While everywhere adhering to the principle of no shortfall in savings and no breakthroughs in loans, increased savings taken in and increased loan funds returned at maturity may be issued as more loans for greater support of agricultural development. So long as "materials are available; materials are suited to use, results are sought, and the masses welcome them," this way of doing things should not only be permitted, but should be advocated. Without any increase in the amount of currency put in circulation by the state, through acceleration of capital turnover and increase in the capital utilization rate, and assuring availability of materials, this is one way of making one cent do the work of several to create more wealth for the state, to increase commune and brigade earnings, to provide more consumption goods for society, to increase tax revenues and profits for the public treasury, to help reduce imports, and to help reduce deficits. This is precisely where the banks are in a dominant position to play a special functional role. Only such restriction and release meets the overall interests of national economic readjustment.

Second is the need to strictly control ineffective credit grants. All loans should produce economic benefits and play a real role in increased production and increased earnings. How can this requirement be attained?

First of all there is a need to strive for a unanimity in purpose, in effectiveness, and in repayment of the issuance of loans. The purpose of issuing loans is to develop production, which means using money where it can do the most good and using the minimum expenditure to obtain the optimum economic benefit. In this way, repayment of the loan also has a reliable material assurance. Conversely, if loans are frittered and used willynilly on non-beneficial projects or for the purpose of materials of no benefit, failing to attain the goal of increasing production or increasing earnings, assurance that the loan will be repaid will also be lost.

These three things form a dialectically unified, mutually reinforcing relationship. Consequently it must be required that every cent of loans be used for measures that increase output through "small investment for fast results, and great benefits," and that they truly increase economic benefits through increased production, increased earnings, increased collective accumulations, and increased distributions to commune members.

Secondly, it is necessary to try to correlate "rights, responsibilities, and benefits" in doing loan work. The main reason for poor results from loans in the past were: banks and credit cooperatives had not been granted authority to make loans; communes and brigades had no discretion in the use of loans, and numerous loans were wasted because of "the will of superiors," or "blind guidance." Next, for a long time there has been no strict system of personal

responsibility in loan work; there has only been a "supply system," each echelon "eating out of a large common pot," no conscientiousness, no responsibility, and no implementation, problems that have not yet been completely solved. Third, credit work was not linked to the personal welfare of staff and workers. Today the state has relinquished loan making authority to the banks. Right now what we need to focus study on and solve is formulation by the banks themselves of a management system that combines "authority, responsibility, and benefits," that is consolidated in a system.

Third, there is need for strict control over issuance of credit to commune and brigade enterprises. Commune and brigade enterprises have seen very great development during the past several years. In 1979, commune and brigade enterprises nationwide had earnings totaling 50.4 billion yuan and profits of 10.4 billion yuan. They provided the state tax revenues of 2.26 billion yuan and 2.69 billion yuan of capital for the support of agriculture. Their accomplishments have been remarkable, but there are also serious problems in the development of commune and brigade enterprises. Quite a few places look only at partial economic benefits, not concerning themselves with overall economic benefits. Under the slogan of making the most of individual strengths, they blindly develop, duplicate construction of plants, and blindly expand processing industries in a series of irrational actions. Quite a few commune and brigade enterprises have poor administration and management. Their rate of accumulation is excessively high; their capital construction front is overextended; production teams and commune members derive comparatively little benefits; and there is irrational use made of capital and raw and processed goods; product quality is shoddy and prices high; markets for goods are poor; and stockpiling and waste is serious. All these problems are definitely related to bank loan support. In 1980, total earnings for commune and brigade enterprises amounted to 61.4 billion yuan, an increase of only 19 percent over the previous year, while bank loans to commune and brigade enterprises during 1980 were 82 percent higher than during the previous year, a problem of loan support being given too energetically. This is an important current aspect of rural economic and rural banking work requiring readjustment and control. Needed is a conscientious inspection and inventorying of loan work for commune and brigade enterprises. In places where a lot of loans have been made, problems are not necessarily large; and in places where a small number of loans have been made, there are not necessarily no problems. Specific problems require specific analysis to understand the situation and for case by case handling. It is necessary both to look at the seriousness of existing problems in commune and brigade enterprises, and to look at the importance of development of commune and brigade enterprises in development of commodity production, enlivening the rural economy, invigorating markets, and stabilizing the economy. It is necessary to grasp the principle of the welfare of a part being subordinate to the welfare of the whole, and on the basis of many mergers and much retooling, and a little closing and suspension to play up strengths, play down weaknesses, accentuate advantages and avoid disadvantages, adapt general methods to specific situations, and handle matters on a case by case basis. In getting control over loans, loans should be stopped and loan funds recovered in cases of blind plant construction, redundant plant construction, where large industries compete for raw materials with backward enterprises, and in cases where it has already been decided that enterprises will be closed, suspended, merged, or retooled. In enterprises where necessary, but in which management and administration is poor, loan funds should be strictly

controlled and used for restructuring. In the case of farming industries, hatching industries, energy industries, and enterprises that serve foreign trade and light and textile industries that have prospects for development, in which management and administration is good, that do not compete with large plants for raw materials, the products of which are marketable, and the operation of which produces profits, loan funds for support should be given in a positive yet professional way to promote their healthy development. In the work of supporting commune and brigade enterprises, particular emphasis must be given the "extensive" development track becoming an "intensive" development track, i.e., making the most of production potential in existing enterprises, using a relatively small investment to derive optimum economic benefits, so that they play a greater role in enlivening the rural economy and stabilizing the national economy.

Fourth is need for strict regulation of unsecured loans without collateral to guard against credit inflation. Capital represents goods and goods are the foundation for capital. All capital investment must be secured with materials (including market regulation within plan and outside of plan). Only in this way can the balance of public finance, loans, and material goods be maintained. Unsecured loans for which there is no collateral must inevitably produce credit inflation, create market pressures, and stimulate price inflation.

In order both to help development of production and help withdrawal of currency from circulation, attention should also be given the following in supplying rural credit capital: more support for capital needed for productive purposes, and proper control over capital needed for consumption purposes; more support for capital needs where investment is slight, results quick, benefits great, and repayment possible within a short period of time, and proper control over capital needed for self-sufficient production; more support of capital needed for small cash investments; proper control over capital needed for large cash investments.

In short, by controlling the aforesaid several major aspects, it will be possible to virtually plug all the holes that make for willynilly investments in farm credit work. This is a sort of control that is of positive significance both as a point of departure and as a point of return in development of production. The passive view that holds that "the fewer issued the better" in regard to farm loans should stand corrected.

#### Correct Handling of Several Relationships in Rural Banking Work

In order to achieve credit issuance that is able both to effectively support rapid development of agricultural production and able to effectively control rural credit, it is also necessary to correctly handle the following three relationships.

(1) Proper handling of the relationships among vigorous support to diversification, development of commodity production, and active support to grain production.

At the present time, the principal ingredient and orientation in readjustment of the structure of agricultural production is to turn sole concentration on grain production to the track of diversified, all-around development in which the five industries of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and



fisheries develop simultaneously. This means a gradual movement from the development track of small scale agriculture and small scale grain production to the development track of large scale agriculture and large scale grain production. This is the guiding thought behind readjustment of the structure of agricultural production, and it is also the guiding thought behind Bank of Agriculture support to agricultural production.

As far as China is concerned, grain production still constitutes the foundation for agricultural production; it cannot be ignored or relaxed. However, in any given area, general methods may be adapted to local situations. Where a place is suitable for grain, grain should be grown; where a place is suitable for forests, forests should be grown; where a place is suitable for animal husbandry, livestock should be grown; where a place is suitable for fish, fish should be grown in an accentuation of strengths and avoidance of weaknesses to make the most of advantages. Making the most of advantages is also not doing a single thing, but rather giving proper emphasis to individual things with a single industry being paramount, plus diversification into many things. This is the only way to more advantageously make full use of the abundant natural resources and labor resources of rural villages for the achievement of a situation in which the land yields its utmost, people produce to the limit of their endowments, and goods are used to the full for invigoration of the rural economy.

It should be pointed out that the fundamental problem in China's agriculture is the need to increase in rural village production of all kinds of goods so that the peasants may become prosperous. Unless we do a good job in producing the goods used in a socialist economy, food, clothing, items for use, and industrial raw materials, we have no hope of getting ahead.

It is in this spirit that the Bank of Agriculture and credit cooperatives should, while actively supporting grain production, also vigorously support development of diversification. Distribution and use of capital should be the focus of support. Particularly in places where resources are abundant, conditions are good in every respect, and potential is great but where diversification has not yet been very well developed, this should be treated as an important link.

(2) On the relationship between support for the system of responsibility for production and consolidation of the collective economy.

In order to readjust the management system of people's communes that impair peasant enthusiasm for production and obstruct development of production, all jurisdictions are now in process of promoting various forms of a system of responsibility for production. This is an inevitable trend in reform of the rural economy management system, and it is an important measure in agriculture today for the readjustment of production relationships and the emancipation of productivity so that production relationships will further match development of productivity.

Following promotion of a system of responsibility for production, many new problems arise for rural banking work.

First was new changes in the loan structure. A gradual increase came about in the proportion of individual commune members who were recipients for loans, while the ratio of collective recipients declined relatively. In the use of loans, short term production expenses and medium and small size production equipment loans gradually increased, while loans for large equipment and capital construction of farmlands declined relatively. Loans to individual commune members were used more in production than for living. Both in production and in use of funds there was a lot of autonomy and little blind guidance, and much careful calculation with little extravagance and waste. These new changes in the loan structure reflected prevailing loan policies. In the principles for doing things as well as in accustomed conceptions and work methods, numerous problems require commensurate changes without which it will be very difficult to meet changed conditions.

Second is that both the depth and breadth of rural banking work have raised new demands. Following promotion of systems of responsibility for production, customers for bank and credit cooperative services increased greatly; the range of contacts broadened; the quantity of services became greater; and work became heavier. Objective conditions required our further improvement of service attitude and a change for the better in our work style to improve quality of service. We will have to go into the rural villages, cater to the needs of the peasants, unite closely with the masses, and accommodate the masses in every respect. We will have to diligently study how to run first rate banking business office and credit cooperatives, and in maintaining the principle of essentially the same benefits for banking business office staff and workers as for credit cooperative staff and workers, cause their organizational setup, personnel assignments, and professional division of labor to undergo equitable readjustment and reform, the better to play the role that grassroots organizations should play. At the same time, it will be necessary to expand and strengthen the work of credit cooperative branches below the commune level to make them truly play the role of a popular lending organization. This is a major key in whether current rural banking work can keep apace of the needs of the developing situation.

The third is that the relationship between farm credit and debts has conferred new substance and raised new problems. For example whether general production expenses and small production equipment loans are the responsibility of the original production team for unified repayment or whether they are the responsibility of commune members practicing a system of responsibility for repayment. Who should be responsible for repayment of loans for farm machinery and equipment and water conservancy projects, and how responsibility for old borrowed funds should be placed, and how they should be repaid etc. are all problems requiring study and solution.

(3) On strengthening of the relationship between withdrawal of credit and withdrawal of goods.

There are numerous channels for the withdrawal of rural village currency. There is public finance tax revenues and profit income. There is labor revenue in the service trades. There is savings taken in by the banks themselves and the collection of loans that have matured, as well as transfer accounts settlements and cash management. There is also the income of commercial departments from

sales of goods etc. All of these withdrawal channels are closely related to the work of the Bank of Agriculture. They must be given all-around serious attention; planning as a whole must be done; attention must be given the main points, general attention given, and each handled separately.

Bank withdrawal of credit is an important withdrawal channel. Presently China lacks an abundance of goods and saleable commodities are lacking. In addition, under present conditions of a tremendous increase in rural cash put in circulation, further expansion of savings funds, prompt collection of loans that are due, and strengthening of rural transfer accounts settlements and cash management are particularly necessary.

However, fundamentally speaking, the principal channel for rural withdrawal from circulation of currency is withdrawal of commodities. When we are giving attention to the work of withdrawing currency from circulation in rural areas, we need to give extremely close attention to this key link of commodity withdrawal. If one's thinking does not emphasize this point, the work will be off the mark. All facets of Bank of Agriculture work, particularly commodity loan work, should actively support and assist the purchase and marketing work of rural commercial units, both in the prompt procurement of special agricultural by-products and in the prompt supply to communes, brigades, and individual commune members of the means of production and the means of livelihood that they need. When there is a flow of goods, both procurement and marketing burgeon, enlivening the rural economy for a good job in both the circulation of commodities and withdrawal of commodities from circulation.

In addition, the Bank of Agriculture and the People's Bank in all jurisdictions should vigorously organize and support expansion of production by and increasing sources of supply of light and textile industries, and by industrial units making goods used in agriculture. They should make use of economic leverage to impel commercial units at all levels to buttress their thinking about agriculture being the foundation for diligent implementation of the CCP Central Committee's proposal for "priority supply to rural villages" of the means of production and the means of livelihood needed by peasants.

In summary, by correctly handling the relationships among the aforementioned several aspects, in its support to the work of agricultural production, the Bank of Agriculture will be able rather effectively to make the contribution it should make in the readjustment of the national economy.

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# TREMENDOUS RAPESEED YIELDS REPORTEDLY ACHIEVED THROUGH SEEDLING TRANSPLANTING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Sixteen Counties Win Stupendous Increases in Yields as High Yield Farming Techniques for Rape Spread"]

[Text] The Oil Bearing Crop Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences has guided the spread of high yield farming techniques for rape in some parts of the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, resulting in tremendously increased yields this year from 1,565,200 mu of rape in 16 counties. Total output was 63.5 percent higher than last year, yields per mu increasing an average 21.3 percent over last year. It is estimated that 50 percent of the increased output is attributable to promotion of high yield farming techniques for rape.

Since the fall of 1977 and using Guangqi County in Hubei Province as its starting point, the institute has emphasized demonstrations in the promotion of high yield farming techniques for rape that principally employs transplants of vigorous seedlings. As a result, through year after year increases by about 10 percent in total rape output for the province, yields have risen from 63 jin to 233.4 jin per mu.

Beginning in 1980, the Oil Bearing Crop Institute continued to organize and promote high yield farming techniques for rape primarily through the transplanting of vigorously growing seedlings. They did this in 16 counties in the four provinces of Hubei, Hunan, Anhui and Jiangxi, achieving remarkable economic results. This year, these 16 counties produced 1,565,200 mu of rape for a net increase in rapeseed yields of 24 jin per mu, and a total increase in rapeseed output of 31.93 million jin at a value of 16,763,000 yuan.

During the past several years, the Oil Bearing Crop Institute has conducted large-scale experiments in the rape growing area of the middle reaches of the Yangtze River on rape varieties, time of sowing, seedling heterosis, density, moisture, fertilizer application, and all around high yields, and it has written more than 20 papers on these subjects including "Structure of High Yields for Rape," "Winter Development of Rape" and "A Study of High Yield Techniques for Rape Grown in Central China Wetlands."

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'SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO' DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

HK150958 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese No 57, 2 Nov 81 p 2

[Report from Beijing: "The Most Important Measures in China's Strategy for Agricultural Development"]

[Text] "In the past, the erroneous leftist policies of promoting a unitary economic element and an unitary management form were important causes of our failure to achieve rapid development of agriculture in China." In his comprehensive analysis of China's strategy for agricultural development made at a recently held large symposium, Zhan Wu, director of the agricultural economics institute under the Academy of Social Sciences of China, noted that such policies had done great harm. He also called for establishing a structure in which collective ownership holds the dominant position and coexists with various economic elements, management forms and production responsibility systems. This is the most important measures in China's strategy for agricultural development.

At present, our country's academic circles are having lively discussions on issues concerning agricultural development strategy. Zhan Wu has put forward his tentative plan to ensure the realization of the goals in China's strategy for agricultural development.

Respect Proprietary Rights and Self-Management Rights in the Collective Economy. Allow Peasants to Voluntarily Choose a Management Form.

To define the adoption of the collective economy as the principal part of our long-term and stable strategy while actively developing state-operated agriculture and household sideline production and allowing the existence and development of individual farming in given conditions, is of great importance to the strategy for agricultural development. It is also imperative to respect proprietary rights and self-management rights in the collective economy, allow peasants to voluntarily choose a management form, allow the crosswise integration of different types of economies and allow the coexistence of diverse forms.

The coexistence of the public economy and household sideline production for a long period is inevitable. Their coexistence means that they can work in coordination on a reciprocal basis. Household sideline production can play an important role that cannot be replaced by the public economy. We should increase the proportion of household sideline production in agriculture.

Referring to foreign economies, Zhan Wu noted: there are three economic forms among the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries; the economic form with the state-owned economy as its main part (the Soviet Union); the economic form with the collective economy as its main part (Hungary); and the economic pattern with the individual economy as its main part (Poland). Practice has proved that the Hungarian economic form with the collective economy as its main part has achieved better results.

#### Abandon the Predatory Form of Management and Establish a Good Agricultural Ecosystem

We must conscientiously adopt the viewpoint of an ecological balance in directing all agriculture (including farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery) and gradually transform vicious circles into beneficial ones. From a long-term point of view, this approach will be one that is characterized by small investments and greater returns.

We should comprehensively implement the policy on simultaneously developing farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. Farmers must completely abandon the predatory form of management, implement the principle of paying equal attention to both using the soil and nourishing the soil, and properly apply crop rotation and reverse cropping. Farmers must also attach importance to integrating modern science and technology with traditional farming and to the integration of organic farming and inorganic farming. By doing so, our country's agricultural development will be characterized by low consumption, low costs and great beneficial results.

Our country's current percentage of forest cover is 50 percent lower than the average world level. It will take great effort to raise China's current 12.7 percent of forest cover to 20 or 30 percent by the year 2000. At present, the crux of the matter is that we must put the stress on planting forests to be utilized as fuel and fast-growing timber forests so as to meet the peasant households' demands for firewood and timber. This is where we can open a speech to terminate vicious ecological cycles. An effective way to quicken the pace at which trees are planted everywhere is to arrange specialized afforestation contracts including contracts made with specialized households for afforestation and forest protection. Those barren hills which the state-run or collective units are unable to open up should be given to commune members as hills for their personal use so as to mobilize every household to engage in afforestation.

Nearly half of our country's pastures have deteriorated due to exceeding the stock capacity and our neglecting the building of pastures. From now on, we must strictly set stock capacity limits, establish a pasture responsibility system or assign pastures for the personal use of commune members.

In our reservoirs, we should develop fish farming and plant water caltrops so that aquatic products can feed on one another.

Our offshore and freshwater fishing resources have suffered astonishing sabotage. The way out for our fishery at present and for quite a long time to come lies in artificial breeding. We must implement the principle of integrating breeding with fishing, with the emphasis on breeding. We must stipulate restricted fishing times and restricted fishing zones so as to protect our offshore fishery.

#### **Readjust the Unitary Ecological Structure of Agriculture. Restore Our Rural Economy's Organic Relationships**

On the basis of maintaining a stable increase in the total grain output, we must gradually increase the proportions of industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, industry, commerce and transportation in the value of output, the area of land utilized and the disposition of labor. Thus, we will be able to establish a rural agricultural economic structure in which there is a close integration of grain and industrial crops, farming is closely integrated with forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, and there is combined development of farming, industry, commerce and transportation.

During the 1979-1980 period, although over 60 million mu of farmland had been switched from growing grain to growing industrial crops or planting trees, the total grain output during this period reached the highest level in the history of the PRC. This has proved that the above-mentioned guiding principles are completely feasible.

We should make use of farming's reciprocal relationships with forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery in order to quicken the pace of developing agriculture and particularly the pace of developing forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery and other diversified undertakings. The unified management of the production, the processing, the sale and the transportation of agricultural products is essentially aimed at changing disjointed rules and regulations of the irrational management systems and restoring the dialectical relationships inherent in these sectors of the rural economy. This is a strategic measure to rationalize our rural economic structure and our rural management system.

#### **Restore Our Socialist Agricultural Commodity Economy and Establish Agricultural Products Bases**

At present, our country's net agricultural commodity rate is only 30 percent while the average net agricultural commodity rate in developed countries is over 90 percent. Compared with developed countries, we still have a long way to go.

In order to develop commodity production, first of all, in making overall production arrangements, we must gradually realize regional, specialized and intensive management and establish agricultural products bases; secondly, we must devote major efforts to developing a diversified economy and agricultural product processing industries and support the development of specialized households and their integrated units.

The so-called "chopper-whip policy" for purchasing agricultural products--when there are not enough agricultural products, "the whip is used for gathering together enough agricultural products"; if there are too many agricultural products, "the chopper is used for chopping off surplus agricultural products"--has been a great obstacle to the development of a commodity economy. This shows that reforming the circulation system and structure is a task which brooks no delay.

**Attach Importance to Investment in Education and Change the Rural Situation in Which Educational and Scientific Levels Are Low and Technological Management Is Bad**

To realize the modernization of agriculture, we cannot just pay attention to intensifying labor. What is more important is to pay attention to intensifying technology and scientific knowledge.

Our past neglect of investment in education has had serious consequences. The current educational and scientific levels and the current management standard of the broad masses of commune members and cadres at the basic level are very low. Moreover, 30 percent of our rural youngsters and people who are in the prime of life [aged between 30 and 50], are illiterate. These are great difficulties in developing our rural technological forces.

At present, we must do well in eliminating illiteracy, reform our agricultural educational structure and system and strengthen secondary technical education and the spare-time technical education for peasants.

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## GREATER EMPHASIS ON BEAN PRODUCTION URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Zheng Zhuojie [6774 0587 2638], Crop Varieties Resource Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences: "Need for Serious Attention to Research About and Production of Edible Beans"]

[Text] All bean crops, with the exception of soybeans, are termed edible beans. Numerous countries in the world and several international agricultural research centers give serious attention to production of edible beans and to the study and use of their germ plasma resources.

In China, edible bean crops are distributed everywhere, and there are numerous types, notably peas, broad beans, adzuki beans, mung beans, kidney beans, variegated string beans, red beans, lima beans, snow peas, cowpeas, bian [565C] beans [a king of kidney bean], small flat beans, goabeans, and yingzui beans [7751 0878 6258] etc. Germ plasma resources for edible beans are also extremely abundant. As early as the 1950's more than 10,000 kinds had been collected. Many superior varieties such as the small red bean from Tianjin and the northeast, the broad beans from Zhangjiakou, the xiangzhu beans [7449 3796 6258] of Jiaying, the broad beans of Qinghai, the large white kidney beans of Yunnan and Shaanxi, the large black speckled kidney beans of Sichuan and Guizhou, the mung beans of Shandong and Hebei, and the white cowpeas of Anhui, Jiangsu, and Yunnan are famous throughout the country.

Edible beans contain abundant protein and various amino acids required by the human body. Bean stalks have a general protein content of from 8 to 14 percent, more than double that of crops in the grass family. They make a fine fodder for livestock. The roots of edible beans are able to fix nitrogen and function to increase soil fertility. Numerous edible bean varieties may also be used directly as medicines, as is the case with mung beans, which relieve internal heat or fevers, or small red beans which can act as a diuretic, strengthen the kidneys, and reduce swelling.

However, these edible beans so much enjoyed by the broad masses of people have seen a steady decline for many years in the area of their cultivation and in their total output, some valuable varieties being on the border of extinction. One of the main reasons affecting study and expansion of production of edible beans has been that they are said to be "low yield crops." In fact, with just a little improvement in slapdash farming methods, and by giving them the care



they should have, outputs of edible beans can be remarkably increased. Cases in point include usual yields of 300 to 350 jin per mu of broad beans in Qidong County, Jiangsu Province, and yields of from 500 to 900 jin per mu from wide area cultivation of broad beans at the Qugou Farm in Qinghai. In the high and cold region of Qinghai Province and under conditions of extensive [as contrasted with intensive] cultivation, peas produced yields of 200 jin per mu.

In order to satisfy the people's needs and the needs of foreign trade for edible beans, it is recommended that departments concerned and all jurisdictions give serious attention to edible bean production, and strengthen their scientific research in this regard.

First, it is necessary to collect edible bean plasma resources to preserve this precious wealth in order to avoid irreversible losses. China's formerly collected edible bean plasma resources have sustained severe losses, particularly in the Yangtze River basin and in some provinces and regions south of it, where a large portion or some has been lost. In these provinces and regions, collection or supplemental collection must be begun at once.

Second, it is recommended that all agricultural research units appoint specific people or establish special research organizations to perform collection, preservation, study and use work on edible beans and other farm crop plasma resources.

Third, when adjusting crop patterns, production of edible beans should be included in farm production plans. Places accustomed to growing edible beans should revive this production as soon as possible. Agricultural research units in various famous bean growing areas should work together with agricultural production departments to increase production and research on famous local bean varieties.

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CSO: 4007/104

## PLANTING OF FORESTS TO PRODUCE FRUITS, NUTS, OILS URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Luo Yongquan [5012 3057 3123], Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences: "Development of Edible Oil Economic Forests"]

[Text] There are a great number of advantages to be had from China's vigorous development of chestnut, walnut, persimmons, dates, tea oil, tung oil, lichees, longans, coconuts, olives, almonds, mulberry, tea, and other food or oil tree forests.

### 1. No Competition With Grain for Cultivated Land, and Helpful in Solving the Grain Problem

China has a lot of hilly and mountainous land. In the southeast, in particular, the mountain area amounts to 70 to 80 percent of the total. In these areas, water, light, and heat resources are abundant, but the soil is rather infertile, irrigation conditions are rather poor, and they are not suited to the growing of ordinary grain crops. However, virtually everywhere it is possible to grow economic forests for the production of food and oil. For most such fruiting forests [2651 2654], nutrients are abundant, output is high, market value is great, and in some cases, exports from them can earn foreign exchange. According to experiments conducted in Shandong where good care was given, after 7 or 8 years of growth, each mu produced 500 to 600 jin of nuts. From tea oil trees in mountainlands of the south, tea oil yields ranged from 30 to 40 or 80 to 90 jin per mu. In the north, yields from chestnut, walnut, and persimmon trees ranged from 300 or 400 jin to more than 1,000 jin per tree. In the south, yields from lichee, longan, and olive trees also went as high as 1,000 jin or more per tree.

Additionally, food and oil forests also permit intercropping of medium tall or low crops to make full use of space and soil for multiple increases in output. On some sandy stretches in Shandong and Heibei, intercropping of dates and grain was done with no adverse effects on grain yields and an additional harvest of fresh dates. In the south, suitable intercropping of tea oil and rubber forests with tea, peanuts, and various grains might also increase output.

### 2. Able To Increase Water and Soil Retention To Help Guard Against Drought Disasters

A fundamental way to prevent drought disasters is revival of large tracts of forest vegetation cover. If general methods can be adapted to local situations

for the development of economic forests that produce food and oil, and within which low crops can be intercropped, a combination of soil and water retention and grain production can be achieved, and drought disasters can be reduced.

### 3. Helpful in Solving Rural Energy Problems

Large-scale development of economic forests that produce food and oil would permit not only the trimming of large numbers of twigs and branches to serve as fuel, but from fallen leaves and weeds methane gas could be produced to help solve rural problems in energy and fertilizer.

### 4. Great Benefits From Small Investment

In the opening of wasteland to cultivation in marginal areas today, an investment of between 200 and 300 yuan per mu is required, and for the growing of orchards, an investment of only several tens of yuan is required. For the planting of trees in the four besides [beside roads, streams, villages and houses], aside from the saplings, scarcely a single yuan has to be spent. Data from the Yangjiagu Brigade in Qianxi County, Hebei Province for 1978 shows the following net benefit from each yuan of investment in production: 0.96 yuan for agriculture, but 110.24 yuan for growing Chinese chestnuts, the latter being more than 100 times the former.

### 5. Promotion of Development of Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Sideline Occupations, and the Fishing Industry

Foreign experience shows that when pasture grass is grown in chestnut forests in a combination of forestry and livestock raising, benefits from the livestock industry are greater than benefits from the chestnuts. Were pasture grass to be planted widely in the coconut groves of Hainan Island after reform, several hundred thousand more cattle and sheep could be raised. Along with an expansion in economic forests producing food and oil can come large-scale development of the beekeeping industry. In most economic forests, the wood is hard. It is fine material for making furniture and for arts and crafts. Some twigs can be used for growing wood fungus and leaves may be used to feed tussah, mulberry silkworms, deer, and rabbits. Tree bark and fruit shells may provide tannin, tannin extract, and such chemical industry raw materials, and peaches, almonds, and ginkgo nuts are important medicinal materials.

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NEW PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "Tianjin Municipality Successfully Develops New Plant Growth Regulator; '784-1' Can Create Large Increases in Yield of Soybeans and Peanuts"]

[Text] Reporter Lu Zingzhi [6424 3237 2655] reports: Tianjin Municipality has successfully developed a new plant growth regulator--"784-1". Seeds of agricultural crops such as soybeans that are sown after being soaked in "784-1" solution can produce a stable per mu average increase of 22 percent in yield; peanuts can produce a stable per mu average increase of from 16 to 26 percent.

This new plant growth regulator was developed and synthesized by the Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Elements, Nankai University, under the personal guidance of Professor Chen Ruyu [7115 5423 3768] and Professor Yang Shixian [2799 4258 0341], honorary principal of Nankai University. With the cooperation of the scientific research departments and related units in Tianjin, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Shandong, Hebei, Jiangsu, Anhui, and Sichuan, and after 3 consecutive years of repeated field experiments, ["784-1"] was recently confirmed by the evaluation meeting held by the Tianjin Municipal Science Committee.

The regulator "784-1" not only is effective for soybeans and peanuts, but it also produces a relatively good increase in the yield of rape and cotton and other such crops.

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# XIYANG COUNTY'S ACHIEVEMENTS REPORTED

HK101030 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Li Sirong [2621 1835 2837] and Zhao Zhansuo [6392 0594 6956]:  
"Party Policies Are Good; Xiyang Today Is Better Than Yesterday"]

[Text] /This year the county party committee has paid special attention to grasping four things. It has fully mobilized the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members. In a year of a severe drought rarely seen, agricultural, industrial and sideline production has increased on a wide scale countywide. The peasants in large numbers have written poems and chant a verse accompanied with hand claps to praise the party's policies and to express their joy over the bumper harvest./ [passage in boldface]

"Party policies are good. People work hard and the land yields treasure. New ways of earning a living have appeared. Considerable amounts of money are at people's disposal." Today, since the wounds caused by "learning from Dazhai" have healed, the people of Xiyang County enthusiastically write poems and chant a verse accompanied with hand claps to express their joy over their bumper harvest.

This year, agricultural output and harvest in Xiyang have increased on a wide scale. This is the second best year of bumper harvest. According to figures preliminarily verified by the statistical bureau of the county, the total grain output of the county has reached 225 million jin, a growth of 15.4 percent over last year. The total income from agriculture will reach 57.21 million yuan, a growth of 13.5 percent over last year. This year will be the year of the highest distributed income to the commune members since collectivization began.

This year, in exercising leadership over agricultural production, the Xiyang party committee has paid special attention to grasping four things which have received immense popular support.

First, proceeding from a desire to improve the livelihood of the broad masses of peasants as quickly as possible, the party committee has rationally readjusted the composition of grain crops under cultivation. In the past, in "learning from Dazhai," Xiyang took "grain as the key link and corn as the most important crop after grain." The growing of food grains other than wheat

and rice was abandoned. Grave disproportion occurred among the varieties of crops grown. This affected the implementation of the state's plans concerning the purchase of different varieties of grain, and also forced the peasants to consume only one type of grain. The masses said: "Before we had to learn from Dazhai, our livelihood was good. With the launching of the learning from Dazhai movement, every family had to consume a smaller quantity of wheat. When our county became a Dazhai-type one, everyday we had to eat food made of corn flour." This year, in exercising guidance over grain production, the party committee of the county has paid attention to economic effect, put forth the guiding ideology of "the necessity of grasping the output value in addition to grasping the quantity of output," and effected a reduction in the area sown with corn as well as expanding the area sown with rice, wheat, beans and other minor food grains. The production of food grains other than wheat has been greatly boosted, their output reaching 75.6 million jin, an increase of 16.21 million jin over 1978. The quantities of such grains harvested and threshed have been large and their output value has been high. This has not only helped ensure the satisfaction of the peasants' daily needs, but has also helped raise the income distributed by the collective. The masses of commune members have composed the following verse in praise of the food they can enjoy this year: "We can always have rice for making gruel for breakfast. Our lunch made of beans is delicious. Every 3 days we have two meals made of wheat flour. In this way, our daily life is good."

Second, proceeding from a desire to put an end to the situation of "a high output county suffering from poverty" as quickly as possible, the party committee of the county has conscientiously tackled the problem of the high cost of producing grain. In the past, Xiyang one-sidedly went after high grain output. Moreover, egalitarian practices were prevalent. In production, costs were disregarded and huge amounts of labor and funds were employed. Consequently, the growth in production costs far exceeded the growth in grain output. Nominally, Xiyang was an "advanced county" in our country. Actually, it was a "poor county with a high output." This year, aside from vigorously grasping systems of job responsibility in production, the party committee of the county has rectified on a full scale the running and management of the communes and production teams, so that this year the cost of producing grain has rapidly fallen to the lowest level since the "Great Cultural Revolution." This year, the total agricultural investment for the whole county is 9.43 million yuan, a decrease of 2.75 million yuan compared with 1978. The total labor input is 2.28 million mandays less than in 1978. The cost of producing a jin of grain is 4.2 fen, down from the 1978 figure of 5.7 fen.

Third, proceeding from a desire to restore to health and strengthen the collective economy as quickly as possible, the party committee of the county has vigorously promoted the development of a diversified economy. In the past, Xiyang regarded the industrial and sideline production undertaken by the communes and production teams as "capitalism inside the collective economy." These kinds of production were severely criticized, vigorously checked and drastically reduced. Consequently, the diversified economy of the county had been weak and the collective economy of the communes and production teams had been deprived of something essential. This year, the party committee of the county has organized the various units concerned to try all possible means to help the communes and production



teams open up many new categories of industrial and sideline production. Moreover, it has specifically grasped the work of enlivening the channels of production, supply and marketing that exist within the county and between the county and other localities. Diversified occupations have developed vigorously, the value of their output reaching 28.1 million yuan, accounting for half of this year's total income from agriculture and representing a growth of 40.3 percent compared with last year.

Fourth, proceeding from a desire to enable the peasants to become well off as quickly as possible, the party committee of the county has vigorously helped the commune members develop family sideline occupations. In the past, the peasants of Xiyang did not enjoy any freedom or right to undertake family sideline occupations. Although the undertaking of such occupations has been legitimate since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, people had dared not enthusiastically undertake such occupations because they were afraid of "cutting the tail" of capitalism. This year, the party committee of the county clearly declared that family sideline occupations represent a good way for the commune members to become well off through work. By methods such as ideological mobilization, encouragement by means of appropriate policies, economic assistance, highlighting typical examples for demonstration and so on, the cadres of the county authorities and communes have vigorously created conditions for the development of family sideline occupations. Very marked results have been achieved. This year, the income from family sideline occupations of all the commune members of the county (excluding the value of crops grown on private plots) will exceed 9.43 million yuan. The average income of each peasant from such occupations is more than 42 yuan.

This year, Xiyang achieved bumper harvest under severe drought conditions, which are more serious than the so-called "unprecedented" drought of 1973. From January to May, the total rainfall in the province was only 30.2 mm, a decrease of 10.3 mm compared with the figure of 40.5 mm for the same period in 1973. This year, most of the rivers and reservoirs in the county have run dry and the water levels in deep wells have fallen. Many communes and production teams have found it exceptionally difficult to get potable water for people and animals. Sowing was difficult in 80 percent of the 340,000 mu of plots that had to be sown in spring. Faced with such a serious drought, the party committee of the county complied with the wishes and demands of the masses and established as quickly as possible various systems of job responsibility among the communes and production teams, such as the systems of "one specialist" (specialist units undertaking work), "two links" (linking remuneration to the output of a group and linking remuneration to an individual workers' output), "two responsibilities" (each household being responsible for fulfillment of fixed output quotas, and each household being responsible for task completion), and so on. This greatly helped mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members in combating drought and sowing seeds in the spring. However, in combating the drought and sowing, there was no [word indistinct] as in past years, when "all sorts of containers from all families were used and all people regardless of age or sex went into action together." Nor were there disruptions caused by the aimless stopping of work at factories, shops and schools. Consequently, the work of spring sowing was done even more satisfactorily than in past years. The masses speak the truth: "Linking remuneration to output is like linking our hearts to production. People become intimately tied to the land. They do not take 'a single course of action.' Every family knows how to raise animals and cultivate crops!"

## VIGOROUS DEVELOPMENT OF FRESH WATER FISH INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Beijing NONGCUN KEXUE [RURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 11, Nov 8] pp 1-2

[Article by Cong Ziming [0654 1311 2494] Deputy Director of State Aquatic Products Bureau]

[Text] Following the appearance of the proposal by Comrade Hu Yaobang [5170 5069 6721] at the 88th Central Secretarial Conference of March this year in the newspapers, to set a goal of 4-5 million tons of freshwater fish production in 3 to 5 years, a timely pen-discussion meeting to contribute to strategies for a vigorous development of China's freshwater fishery was launched in the Nos 9 and 10 issues of NONGCUN KEXUE. The discussion amounts to expressions of concern and support for the development of aquatic industries. The scientific arguments and constructive opinions proposed from different points of view by the participants of the pen-discussion will have a positive effect on promoting fish culture.

In this paper, I will also attempt to discuss some viewpoints concerning the possibility of achieving a yearly production of 4-5 million tons of freshwater fishes. On the basis of China's water surface condition, aquatic resources, and fish culture technology, this goal should be entirely possible to achieve, but if we take into consideration the altogether very poor foundation of fishery industry at the moment, the leaders and the masses must undergo a process of ideological transformation and improvement first. There must be a process of reform and reconstruction of the water surface for fish culture, the production of fingerlings, and the sources of feed materials. Even with respect to fish culture technology, a process of popularization and improvement is also needed. Hence, if freshwater fish production is to double during the 6th 5-year plan period and double once again during the 7th 5-year plan period so as to reach the goal of 4-5 million tons the possibility of realization appears to be much greater although the time is stretched several years longer.

#### I. Viewpoints on The Composing Elements of the 4-5 Million Production

Of China's inland water area of 3-4 hundred million mu, 75 million mu is suitable for fish culture and 16.50 million mu of which is composed of ponds. These ponds are distributed mainly in rural communes and brigades. This portion of the water surface is easily controlled. If the policy is right and the measure is energetically implemented, overall high yield is fully possible. Under the current condition, fish culture in ponds constitutes the most economical and the most easily

materialized part in the development of freshwater fish culture. If all the available ponds are thus utilized, the average production per mu may reach above 300 jin to amount to 2.5 million tons from this item alone.

Fish culture by the family of commune members is a new element following the 11th session of the 3d Plenum of the CPC. According to incomplete statistics of 5 provinces, more than 1 million families are now carrying out this practice and the number is continuously growing. On a rough estimate of 10 million families, with each family raising 40-50 jin of fish, the total will amount to more than 200 thousand tons. There are nearly 60 million mu water surface of lakes, reservoirs, streams, and rivers suitable for fish culture, and if measures are adopted to raise or increase the number of fish raised to produce 30 jin/mu, the total production may reach 900 thousand tons. In the state's plan, 2.1 million mu of commercial fish foundations have been and will continue to be constructed to produce 400 jin/mu, the total will amount to 420 thousand tons. Besides, if natural catches are maintained at the present level, the production will be 300 thousand tons.

When the above items are added together, the total production will exceed 4 million tons. The key to realization of this proposal rests on the quality of work in the future. It is entirely possible to implement the proposal ahead of time.

## II. The Need for Carrying Out the Major Items of Work

(1) Further strengthening policy by improving understanding and leadership: Freshwater fish culture has not had the needed emphasis for a long time. There have been many limitations and very few supports. The basic reason for its not being developed has been a lack of implementation of policy. There has been a great change since the 3rd plenum, however. From the middle of the 50's to the middle of the 60's, the average yearly increase of freshwater aquatic production in the country is 4.5 percent; from the middle 60's to the middle 70's, it is 3.5 percent. The average increase reaches 8.8 percent a year in 1979 and 1980, and it is 10.8 percent higher for 1980 compared with 1979 to create the highest level of increase in history. These facts fully demonstrate that if the leadership is strengthened, it is entirely possible to accelerate the fish production under the guidance of correct goals and policies. The current development in various regions is very uneven, however. The idea and policy of fish production are not yet emphasized in many regions. The condition of allowing areas of water surface to lay waste remains relatively common. Hence, there is a continuous need of liberating the mind to extinguish leftist influence so as to put fishery in its proper place.

(2) Fast extension of science and technology is an urgent job at present. China has had a very long history and a rich experience of fish culture, yet as far as the rural villages are concerned, a minimum level of knowledge of fish production remains commonly deficient. While fish culture development is being rushed at present, it is a very urgent responsibility to deliver the technology to the masses.

Moreover, the 3 great technological problems of seeds, feeds, and diseases remain to be resolved:

a. Good fish seeds are the foundation for developing freshwater fish culture:

The problem of extending good fingerlings should be studied from both aspects of quality and quantity improvement. With regard to quality, some signs of degeneration have appeared in China's domesticated species such as grass carp [*Ctenopharyngodon idellus* (C. & V.)] blue carp [*Mylopharyngodon piceus* (Richardson)] silver carp [*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (C. & V.)], *Aristichthys nobilis* (Richardson), *Cyprinus carpio* L., *Carassius auratus*, *Parabramis pekinensis* (Basil), and *Manis pentadactyla*, etc. The problem should be tackled scientifically to eliminate the symptoms as well as to find ways of permanent control. Techniques of purification and revitalization should be extended, using rejuvenated parent stock to replace the parent stock of a different locality, preventing old parents from breeding, and hybridization of closely related species as measures to eliminate the symptoms of degeneration, and using systematic selective breeding, research on cultivation of pure breeds, and establishment of pure and improved breed farms as measures to produce permanent control. Moreover, good breeds should be positively introduced to develop heterosis utilization and to extend various foreign varieties of carp, shrimp, etc.

With respect to increasing the quantity, good seed ponds should be constructed and many different ways should be adopted to raise fingerlings. For example, seeds may be collected from the ponds directly, nets and boxes may be placed in a pond to raise seed fish, seed fish may be cultivated in rice paddies, a cove of a reservoir, a fork of a reservoir, a lake, or a stream may be used to raise fingerlings. Wherever there is a problem of obtaining fingerlings, there is a limit in the condition of raising fingerlings, or the supply of fish seeds cannot meet the demand, the system of propagation should be reformed according to the local situation. The cycle of fish culture should be shortened so as to extend the technique of raising fingerlings into edible fish within a single year.

b. To do a good job of feed and fertilizer supply is the material guarantee determining high yield in fish culture. Insufficient feed and allowing fingerlings to grow naturally have for a long time been a serious obstacle in fish production. This kind of practice of wanting the fish to grow well and at the same time to have less than enough to eat just will not do. The speed of growth of fish, the degree of meatiness, and the quantity of yield are determined by the quantity of feed and its nutritional value. In a way, feed is fish and feed means yield. Only when there is a sufficient quantity of excellent feed can a production of 4-5 million tons be hopeful. In Shanghai and Zhejiang, the original fish feed is scientifically processed into a mixed feed to raise blue and grass carps. Good results of fast growth, high yield, and low cost have been obtained in the experimental project. The average yield of fish per mu is about 1000 jin net, amounting to a profit of 300-400 yuan. The problem of feed supply and proper use of feed should, therefore, be instantly resolved scientifically. Multiple ways of planting, raising, gathering, and mixing should all be adopted to resolve the problem of feed materials.

c. Prevention and control of fish diseases form an important key to high yield: With the development of fish industry, the area of fish culture is enlarged, the density increased, and the problem of fish diseases sharpened. Methods of primarily prevention must be studied. Waste and foreign matter must be timely removed to keep the water clean and clear to guarantee the fish pond to be hygienic. If attention is not given to prevention and control of fish diseases, diseases may spread

to destroy a high yield fish pond completely. At present, it is especially important to insist upon cleaning and disinfecting the fish pond, the seed fish, the feed storage, and the tools. The management and sterilization of feed and manure must be standardized to implement the rule of fixed quality, fixed quantity, fixed feeding time, and fixed location for adding feed. Scattering lime or other drugs periodically into the pond may prevent fish diseases and they may also have an early control action if a disease should occur.

There should also be positive research studies on reforming the fish culture system. Fish ponds should be reconstructed adopting scientific measures. Knowledge of fish culture should be regularly popularized to extend suitable and advanced techniques, and train specialists so that the goal of 4-5 million tons of production may be realized sooner.

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CSO: 4007/119



## CHANGE OF ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS IN RURAL AREAS NOTED

HK140659 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 81 p 5

[Article by Zhou Qiren [0719 0366 0088] and Wang Xiaoqiang [3769 1420 1730]:  
 "On the Changes in the Structure of Economic Functions in the Countryside  
 of Chuxian Prefecture"--note passages within slantlines denote boldface type]

[Text] In the regions implementing fixing output quotas for each household and assigning the households full responsibility for task completion, peasant households have played a more prominent role in their economic activities. Some of the original economic functions of the collective economy have been transferred to peasant households, and some have changed. In addition, some new functions have emerged. In order to study the development and changes in the structure of economic functions in the countryside, we carried out an investigation in Chuxian Prefecture, Anhui Province, which began to practice assigning the households full responsibility for task completion at a comparatively early date.

/What functions has the collective economy transferred to peasant households?/

/1. Directly organizing productive labor./ This includes the arrangements of crops on the contracted land, preparations for production (mechanical and animal power, seeds, fertilizer and farm chemicals), the implementation of technological measures for increasing production, the allocation of labor force in each household for planting and harvesting, the repair and use of machinery and tools and the change and replacement of jobs. The situation in which a few cadres were busy urging the peasants to carry out planting and harvesting has ended. Although agricultural work is still tiring, it is more regular. The economic effect has been raised.

/2. Accumulation./ Public accumulation funds are increasing, and accumulation from peasant households is increasing even more rapidly. In 1980, the peasant households in the whole prefecture purchased 126 large and medium-sized tractors, 1,933 hand-held tractors, 1,926 processing machines, 18 trucks for agricultural use and 25,298 draft cattle. Their reproductive capability has been greatly enhanced. In addition, the surplus funds of the peasant households may be used for investment in the reproduction of the commune and brigade-run enterprises.



/3. Credit./ Bank loans and credit are being shifted to peasant households. Comrades of the agricultural banks in various counties said that the credit of the peasant households was much better than that of the production teams in the past. In the past, loans of 500,000 to 700,000 yuan provided every year by the bank of Ding Yuan County could not be recalled. Last year, a loan of 1.8 million yuan was provided by the bank, and in the same year 1.87 million yuan were recalled (70,000 yuan being an old loan).

/4. Allocation and supervision./ The allocation relations have not only greatly increased the proportion of the total income earned by the peasants from allocation, but what is more important is that they have given the peasants the right to supervise the various expenses of the collective.

Following the development of the economy, some changes and recombination have taken place in some economic functions the peasant households are responsible for. Judging from the tendency that has emerged in Chuxian Prefecture, first, the functions the peasant households are responsible for have changed from "overall" to "specialized." Following the enhancement of efficiency in the plantation industry and the expansion of scope and the increase of items in sideline production, some peasant households have developed into specialized households. The division of specialized work among the peasant households is beginning to perk up. Some peasant households are beginning to undertake highly technological jobs such as breeding, raising seedlings, curing tobacco and carrying out the five rural crafts. In the peasant households, there are special people who are responsible for the breeding of rabbits, pigs, sheep and cattle. This is in preparation for the emergence and development of specialized households in sideline production. Second, on a voluntary basis and under the principle of mutual benefit, large numbers of peasant households have jointly undertaken to run the commune and brigade enterprises that some individual peasant households are not capable of running independently. In addition, following the increase of the surplus labor force and funds of the peasant households, many localities have witnessed the emergence of foodstuffs and oil processing factories, bean-curd mills, hatcheries, small-scale brick-kilns, blacksmiths' and carpenters' cooperatives, small inns, snack shops and the coordinating organizations of plantation and breeding industries. Take Jiashan County as an example. It already has 1,078 fixed integrated bodies participated in by 4,415 households. It has 1,322 temporary coordinating organizations participated in by 9,728 households. The number of peasant households that have joined the above two organizations accounts for 14 percent of the total number of peasant households in the whole county. Objectively, these coordinating organizations of different forms are gradually becoming new economic integrated bodies which have not only the functions that maintain various complex relations with other peasant households and economic units, but also the functions in which plans, management, allocation and accumulation take shape within the integrated bodies from simple to complex forms. Third, agricultural technological branches that cannot be coped with by individual peasant households due to their lack of accumulated experience have increased. In order to receive technological instructions and assistance from the research centers more effectively, the peasant households are beginning to form new relations with them. Along with the emergence of exemplary households in

science and technology and of member households in the peasants' science associations, peasant households' consultancy offices affiliated to the science and technology stations, seed companies, plantation protection companies and agrochemical companies have emerged in the original agricultural scientific system. These two are combined together by means of the responsibility system in science and technology and contracts of science and technology.

/Do we still need the collective after some of the economic functions are transferred? The answer is affirmative./

First, under the prerequisite of adhering to the system of public ownership of land, the functions to allocate, adjust and manage land must be effectively exercised by the collective. It is obvious that in order to protect the public ownership of land, the transfer, renting out and selling and buying of land are prohibited and that the collective must exercise strict supervision and control on building houses and digging ponds privately on the land the peasant households have contracted to undertake. In addition, in order to suit the changes in population and labor force, the collective must carry out the necessary adjustment of land in an organized way.

Second, large agricultural machinery must be used under collective unified leadership because it is too large to be taken on by the peasant households. For the same reason, scattered peasant households cannot privately manage or use water conservancy facilities. Many communes and production brigades have told us that 20-30 percent of civil disputes are caused by contradictions in water conservancy. It is imaginable that water conservancy facilities will be disrupted and the use and management of water will be in chaos if we adopt an attitude of noninterference.

Third, the functions exercised by the collective for the supply of the means of production are indispensable to the peasant households. A certain number of able peasant households can purchase part of the means of production. But when the basic means of production are in urgent need, large-scale supply of selected seeds, chemical fertilizer, agricultural machinery and saplings has to be carried out in a unified way by the collective.

Fourth, the peasant households can carry out small-scale capital construction of water conservancy works. But large and medium-scale structures must be constructed under the overall planning and organizational leadership of the collective. In addition, the collective must undertake the function of resisting certain natural calamities. In the battle against the floods in 1980, Hsashan County was able to gather more than 20,000 people in 1 1/2 hours to consolidate an embankment more than 10 kilometers long. This is something which was beyond the capability of scattered peasant households.

Fifth, the development of commune and brigade-run enterprises, the allocation of labor force, the collection of funds, the planning of production orientation and particularly the repayment of a comparatively high income from industry and sideline production to agriculture must be coordinated within the sphere of the collective to guarantee the internal proportionate development of the collective.

In addition, the indirect economic functions undertaken by the collective are indispensable to the normal progress of social production which includes giving special consideration to households in difficulty, collective welfare, afforestation in large areas, the popularization of new technology, the rapid transmission of market information, the protection of public property, the fulfillment of various contracts and guaranteeing the successful fulfillment of the state plan and the state's purchase tasks. Moreover, following the development of the production of rural commodities and the intensification of multilateral economic relations in society, many new functions which the collective did not have and which scattered peasant households were not able to undertake will emerge. It is necessary to establish new functional departments and institutions to supervise and control new economic integrated bodies formed among different production brigades and communes. This includes supervision and control on taxation and legislation and the enforcement of law in the economic field.

We should understand that the unified carrying out of the above various functions does not mean "eating out of a big pot," nor does it mean the negation of the initiative of the peasant households. It is the prerequisite and guarantee for the smooth carrying out of the economic activities of the peasant households. Obviously, the present transfer of economic functions is partial. It does not mean too, and cannot possibly, turn over all the economic functions to the peasant households. Of course, we must also understand that, following the partial transfer, a change in the contents and form of the functions exercised by the collective will take place. We have to settle appropriately through negotiations the things which were done instantly in the past. This certainly requires us to raise the unified management of the collective to a new level and to change and promote the methods and style of work of the cadres.

The implementation of various forms of responsibility system has caused a new transfer of the economic functions in the rural areas. A new change has taken place in the functional structure in the rural areas. In view of the present situation, some functions are to be turned over to the peasant households, some will be undertaken by the various integrated bodies newly organized by the peasants, some will be undertaken by the state-run or collective economic organizations and some will be undertaken by the commune and brigade-run organizations which are combined with the state organs. How to combine the economic functions, which are differently undertaken according to various levels and which are at the same time each other's prerequisite, into an organic whole is an important problem which needs to be perfected in the responsibility system in the rural areas. Without the coordination of the various functions, there will be no unification of the interests of the state, the collective and the peasants. Therefore, in implementing the responsibility system, we should further consummate the multilevel functional structure in the countryside to promote the development of the productive forces. At present, the contact system which is being extensively carried out in the countryside is an effective method for combining the functions at all levels. Grasping the link and summing up the experience in this respect will be beneficial in achieving the above-mentioned goal.

## CPPCC MEMBERS DISCUSS AFFORESTATION

OW131107 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] The members attending the fourth session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee on 10 December held panel discussions on various draft resolutions adopted during the session and discussed the draft namelist for nominating additional vice chairmen and Standing Committee members to the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

During the past several days, the members also discussed the motion adopted at the fourth session of the Fifth NPC, for a nationwide voluntary tree-planting drive. They held that afforestation and covering the motherland with trees is an important fighting task at present.

In his speech, member Zhang Su said: It is necessary to rely on the masses in afforestation work, and we must have concrete measures. I have been in Yanbei, (Youyun) and (Suxian) areas. Those areas were originally barren mountains of loess plateau. The people there had no fuel and had to use horse dung. The masses started to plant trees in 1952 and afforested over 1.2 million mu of land as of 1956, covering 40 percent of the respective areas. As a result, the weather underwent a drastic change with more rain and less wind and sand. The areas reaped bumper harvests in agricultural production and achieved success in livestock breeding. They have obtained both fuel and fodder. In those places no one cut trees in a wanton manner; everyone took good care of trees.

Member Li Buxin said: During the past several years we saw more damage to forests than nurturing. More trees were dead than alive. Soil erosion is most serious in China's northwest region. Some people have said that the mountains are high, the land is composed of loess, water is inadequate and trees cannot grow well in the region. In fact, they are wrong. We have seen oases in uninhabited deserts. This shows that we can also plant trees on a loess plateau.

Member Xiong Fu said: China's forests have been seriously damaged several times in recent years. According to ancient books, there were many trees in the upper reaches of the Huang He. However, now we can only see a large stretch of barren land. Therefore, the most urgent thing now is to place the work of protecting forests on the daily agenda.

Member Xiong Fu suggested that the state and various provinces and counties set up natural environmental protection zones and tourist zones and unify their management.

Members Shuai Mengqi, Rong Gaotang and Zhu Muzhi proposed that while carrying out afforestation it is necessary to conscientiously practice economy in the consumption of lumber.

Shuai Mengqi said: We should presently correct social customs. Young people want a full room of furniture and to use a lot of lumber when they get married. China has a large population. If everyone wanted to do this, incalculable quantities of lumber would be wasted.

Zhu Muzhi proposed that we could use other materials besides lumber in making paper, including sugarcane dregs and rice straw.

Rong Gaotang proposed that we should prevent peasants from wantonly felling trees. We should first solve the problems of building materials and fuel. He said: In Suzhou Prefecture I saw collectively-built houses. For peasants in this manner, less land is occupied and fewer building materials are used. Each household has a marsh gas pond which helps it solve the problem of power for cooking and electric lights. We should vigorously disseminate this experience.

Li Shaokui and Li Fengen, national model workers, proposed that we conduct education on loving trees for the masses and children.

In their speeches, members from the CYL and the All-China Youth Federation proposed that we carry forward the honorable tradition of youth standing in the forefront of afforestation. Members of CYL units at the central level unanimously agreed to a proposal of setting up a nursery at the Beijing Xishan farm and implementing the nationwide tree-planting drive with concrete actions.

CSO: 4007/130



NPC DEPUTIES PROPOSE LAW TO PROTECT PASTURES

OW112351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--During a panel discussion, some minority deputies attending the fourth session of the Fifth NPC proposed that the state enact a law to protect the pastures and develop animal husbandry.

Xinjiang deputies Yang Yongqing, Zi Ya and others called on the state to give greater support to the development of livestock breeding and to formulate relevant policies to encourage its development. They suggested that a pastures law be enacted as soon as possible to protect the pastures and guarantee herdsmen's power to make their own decisions. They noted that presently capital construction in animal husbandry was far from adequate. Little money was invested in animal husbandry resulting in a lack of ability to resist natural disasters. So when a natural disaster strikes, large numbers of livestock die. The state should give equal importance to animal husbandry and agriculture, pay attention to improving the pastures, strengthen capital construction in animal husbandry and strengthen the training of scientific and technical personnel for animal husbandry.

Peng Mengyu, NPC deputy from Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, said: Nei Monggol has 1.3 billion mu of grasslands that account for one-third of the country's total grassland area. Utilization of such vast grasslands without paying attention to construction will certainly result in its degeneration. I hope that the state will pay attention to grassland construction and animal husbandry development. Wang Feng, another deputy from Nei Monggol, also pointed out that to vigorously develop animal husbandry production, it is necessary to solve the question of ownership and utilization of pastures. The right to utilization of pastures should be fixed. At the same time, measures should be taken to protect, improve and construct pastures in order to create a material basis for the development of animal husbandry production. Localities in pastoral areas should plant trees and grass just as they plant crops. Pastoral areas should, of course, take livestock breeding as their main occupation. However, agricultural areas should also vigorously develop livestock breeding so as to increase the total number of livestock, increase the turnover rate of livestock and increase animal products.

CSO: 4007/130

PRC ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEVELOPS BETTER CATTLE

OW170822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA)--Chinese cattle breeders, using frozen semen, have developed 11,000 yak and cattle hybrids on plateaus 4,000 meters above sea level, according to a recent national yak research group meeting in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province.

There are 12 million yak on 66.7 million hectares of grassland in the Tibet, Xinjiang Uygur and Inner Mongolia Autonomous regions and in Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu and Yunnan provinces, accounting for 85 percent of the world's total. The animals are bred at 156 breeding stations by 1,000 technicians.

Hybrid yaks produce between 200 percent and 300 percent more milk and 70 percent more meat on average than ordinary animals. The maturing period of the new breed is also 50 percent shorter, and their value is 50 percent more, the meeting said.

In other animal husbandry developments, herdsmen in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region raised an all-time high of 402,000 camels this year, 3.3 percent more than last year, according to the region's animal husbandry department. Camels are raised both for transport and hair. The region's output of camel hair was nearly 1,200 tons this year, 13.3 percent more than last, the department said.

Shaanxi Province also increased its number of mules, horses, donkeys, cattle and sheep this year, said provincial authorities, following three years' consecutive development of animal husbandry. More than 300,000 drawing animals, 12 percent of the area's total, are raised individually by peasants.

Herdsmen in Nagqu Prefecture, a major pastoral area in the Tibet Autonomous Region, raised 2 percent more livestock this year than last despite a rare snowfall. Compared with last year, animal by-products, including wool, butter, mutton and beef, increased between 15 percent and 20 percent.

CSO: 4020/52

## BRIEFS

TREE-PLANTING--Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--At a panel discussion at the fourth session of the Fifth NPC, Ge Shiyang, Huang Wenzhong, Qi Dingkuan and four other deputies of the Gansu provincial delegation suggested that efforts made by an enterprise, organ or school in the nationwide tree-planting campaign be regarded as a criterion for rating the unit during the yearend evaluation just like any other economic target. The deputies said all enterprises should organize special teams to plant trees on a contract basis. Some deputies suggested that in areas where the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household has been implemented, quotas for tree planting be also fixed for each household. The deputies maintained that success of the nationwide tree-planting campaign depends on policy as well as on science. They agreed with the State Council's policies on forest ownership, management and funding and on reward and punishment measures concerning the nationwide tree-planting campaign. Some deputies suggested that in promoting the campaign, it is necessary to carry out scientific studies on soil, water heads and climate and on the kinds of trees to be planted. They also maintained that it is necessary to work out tree planting plans according to local conditions. They suggested that once the resolution on the nationwide tree-planting campaign is promulgated, it will be necessary to give it wide publicity, work out concrete plans and do a down-to-earth job in making other preparations, particularly in sampling cultivation. [Text] [OW111429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 10 Dec 81]

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER QUOTA FULFILLMENT--Beijing, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--China's chemical fertilizer industry fulfilled this year's production quota 26 days ahead of schedule, according to the Ministry of Chemical Industry. By 11 December 57.5 million tons of standard chemical fertilizer had been turned out, 1.5 million tons more than the quota. Another 2 million tons are expected to be produced by the end of the year. The Municipality of Shanghai, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Sichuan, Yunnan, Jiangsu, Fujian, Henan, Hubei, Liaoning and Shanxi provinces fulfilled their quotas more than a month ahead of time. Quality of fertilizer was raised and electricity and coal consumption reduced this year. During the first 10 months of this year, 53 million tons of fertilizer were sold throughout the country, 5 percent more than for the same 1980 period. [Text] [OW151231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1354 GMT 14 Dec 81]

## ANHUI DELEGATES DISCUSS ZHAO'S WORK REPORT

OW110433 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1651 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--Members of the Anhui provincial delegation to the fourth session of the Fifth National People's Congress have earnestly discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of government over the past several days. The deputies unanimously pointed out: Premier Zhao's report has correctly estimated the present economic situation, laid down adequate principles for economic construction in the future, and scientifically analyzed the prospects for economic advance. The report, which deals with many concrete problems in an all-round way, is very persuasive. While holding panel discussions on the government work report, the deputies from Anhui freely discussed the profound changes in Anhui's economic situation over the past year in close connection with the actual conditions in their own localities and units.

Deputy Meng Fulin said: An unprecedentedly bumper harvest was reported in Anhui Province this year. Meanwhile, an all-round bumper yield has also been registered in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. The grain, rapeseed, flue-cured tobacco, tea, hemp and fruit output as well as the number of draft animals have also made new records. Great progress has been made in the low-yield areas at an even faster pace. Total grain output from the 13 low-yield counties of Sixian, Wuhe, Lingbi, Guzhen, Dingyuan, Fengyang, Jiashan, Xuancheng, Langxi, Guangde, Huoshan, Shouxian and Changfeng reached 8.1 billion jin, an increase of 26.5 percent over 1980. Farm output in each county rose by an average of 130 million jin. The production growth has also brought about tremendous improvements in the peasants' living standards.

Deputy Gu Zhuoxin said: In developing agriculture, we must strive to develop and increase grain output on a still wider scale. Thanks to the establishment of various systems of responsibility in production, there exists surplus labor in our rural areas. Therefore, while working hard to increase the output from existing farmland, we must also try to make better use of our undeveloped hilly areas, grasslands, rivers and lakes. Anhui Province has great potential in this respect.

Deputies Zhang Dihua and Zhao Minxue said: Judging from the prices of several items basic to everyday life, the market is stable at present. However, prices for such nonstaple foods as vegetables, poultry, eggs and meat have continued to rise.

CSO: 4007/130

## ZHANG JINGFU ISSUES WRITTEN REPORT AT NPC

OW131326 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Summary] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--"A written report by Zhang Jingfu, NPC deputy and first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, about supply and prices of vegetables, meat, poultry, eggs and other nonstaple food was released at a panel discussion of the Anhui delegation at the fourth meeting of the Fifth NPC.

"Zhang Jingfu said in his written report that there is a vegetable shortage to varying degrees in the eight municipalities under the provincial jurisdiction and vegetable prices have generally gone up. Despite our repeated efforts to solve the problem and although some improvements have been achieved in certain markets, such improvements have been unsteady and the situation as a whole is still very unstable."

Zhang said one reason for the rising vegetable prices is the peasants' ebbing enthusiasm in growing vegetables because growing vegetables nowadays is not as profitable as growing cereal crops and the income from growing vegetables is also lower than that from sideline occupations. Besides, the vegetable acreage is shrinking as certain vegetable plots have been requisitioned for construction projects. Zhang added that vegetable prices have also been heightened by middlemen.

Zhang said that the following measures must be resolutely carried out to balance vegetable production and supply and to stabilize vegetable prices:

1. Expand the vegetable acreage in accordance with the principle of "determining production according to market demand, and production should be slightly higher than the market demand."
2. Financial subsidies for vegetable production will be appropriately increased. Subsidize the vegetable growers' income with part of the profits earned by sideline occupations in various communes and brigades so that the vegetable growers' income will not be lower than that from sideline occupations.
3. Establish a vegetable production and marketing company to eliminate the middle links and increase the vegetable growers' income. The company will sign contracts with various communes, brigades and households and each signatory will be subjected to economic penalty if it violates the terms in the contracts.



"4. Strengthen the market administration, resolutely eliminate the middlemen and strike at the speculators.

"5. The suburban areas must be helped to clearly understand that their main job is to produce vegetables and other nonstaple food for residents in the urban areas, that they must concentrate on producing food by growing more vegetable crops and by developing breeding industry, food processing industry and food service, and that only when these requirements have been met should other sideline occupations be considered."

6. A certain amount of soybean and mung bean will be allotted for making bean products which will be marketed to satisfy demands when supply of vegetables is low.

"Regarding shortage of meat, poultry and eggs, Zhang Jingfu said that this is also a problem caused by raising purchasing prices for cereal crops because raising pigs today is not as profitable as selling grain, raising cattle and breeding rabbits."

Zhang said that supply of pork, poultry and eggs has also been affected by decreasing supply of piglets and sows, inadequate epidemic prevention service and the peasants' increased consumption of food they have produced themselves.

He said: "To deal with this new situation, we have adopted such necessary measures as rewarding pig raising with fertilizer, feed and coupons for industrial goods and as strengthening market administration and taxation work. To insure supply of poultry and eggs, supply contracts will be signed with the producers, who will be given feed and coupons for industrial goods in exchange for their supply of poultry and eggs."

CSO: 4007/130

## BEIJING TAKES STEPS TO ELIMINATE GROWING RAT POPULATION

### Government-Sponsored Meeting

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Wu Yafang [0702 0068 5364]: "At Present, Rodent Pests in the City and Villages Are Becoming More Serious: the City Government Wants To Rapidly Mobilize the Masses To Exterminate Rats, and It Has Been Decided to Carry Out a Uniform Drive To Eradicate Rats on 15 November and 15 March "]

[Text] Yesterday morning the city government held a patriotic health work meeting and emphasized that at present, rodent pests in the city and villages are becoming more serious. It has asked the leadership at each level to rapidly mobilize the masses to do a good job of exterminating rats.

According to statistics of the departments concerned, the average density of the rat population in the city has risen to 5 percent (i.e., the rate of catch per 100 rat traps within a 3-day period)--an increase of two to four times the density in the 1950's. More incidents of rats chewing up clothing, books, food grains, canopes, and stealing food have occurred. The density of rats in some communes and brigades in farm villages is frightfully high. According to surveys of eight wards and counties by the concerned departments, over 90,000 mu of farmland have already been damaged by rodents. Twenty percent of the corn planted in these fields have been chewed up by rodents, with a high reaching 50 percent. In some individual fields, all of the plants have been eaten up. Estimates by Shilou Commune in Fangshan County show that the amount of food grains that will be lost to damage by rodents will be over 90,000 jin.

The city government has pointed out that launching rat-extermination activities is a good way to eliminate pests for the people, prevent disease, protect food grains, and prevent the loss of material and property of the state and the masses. The leadership at each level should fully emphasize the work of exterminating rats, strengthen leadership, train backbone cadres, make the organization sound, propagandize the masses, and praise the advanced. Each ward and county must have leading comrades who will take personal charge. The city government has decided that on 15 November and 15 March next year, the entire city and villages will launch a unified rat extermination drive. This will be carried out every year in the future. Constant rat-extermination work must be done well. The meeting emphasized that regardless of the city or village, everyone must fully emphasize control of rat poisons so as to assure the safety of the people and livestock.

## Methods of Extermination

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Guo Wen [6753 2429]: "Rodent Damage and Methods of Extermination"]

[Text] Although the rat is small, it causes great damage. It can spread the plague, regional typhus, and other such diseases. It also chews up clothing and books, destroys houses, buildings, and furniture, steals things to eat, and spoils food grains. The Beijing area has more than 10 kinds of rodents. The indoor rat is mainly the big house rat (also called the brown domestic rat) and the small house rat (also called the house mouse). According to research by concerned departments, a big house rat consumes 18 jin of food grains a year. If we add the amount of food grains spoiled by rats, the figure is even higher. Rats have a strong ability to propagate. When conditions are suitable, they can propagate five to eight times a year, and each time they bear about six young. The young rat can reproduce after it is 3 months old. The method of exterminating rats is by rat poison and instruments. The rat poisons mainly in use at present are sodium salts, zinc phosphide, and antu. [Different] poisons are used in different situations. Instruments for catching rats are mainly mouse clips, mousetrap cages, and bowls.

## Success in One County

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Song Chengming [1345 2052 2494] and Guo Jinwu [6753 4147 2976]: "The Leadership Places Emphasis On Rat Extermination, the Propaganda Is Sufficient, and the Measures Are Effective; Fangshan County's Masses Strike at Rats With Results"]

[Text] Fangshan County has mobilized the masses to implement measures for catching rats manually and for using chemicals and poisons to poison rats, and has launched activities to attack and exterminate rats. The efforts have yielded good results.

Owing to the seriousness of damage by rats, the Fangshan county government held a countywide telephone broadcast meeting to mobilize the people of the entire county to take active measures to strike at and exterminate rats. The county health bureau drew up actual plans for the work of exterminating rats. Each commune also took action. Zhoukoudian Commune not only established concrete rat-extermination measures, but it also allocated funds to buy rat poison to distribute to the basic-level units. It asked each unit to establish special personnel and to place rat poison at fixed localities and at fixed times, and to retrieve the poison at fixed times in order to ensure the safety of people and livestock. Many units in the county also established methods of reward and encouragement in rat extermination. Because the leadership emphasized the work, propaganda was sufficient, and measures were effective, a rat-extermination movement of a mass character has quickly been launched throughout the county. Zhoukoudian Commune exterminated over 2,200 rats within a 9-day period.

## NEW EMPHASIS GIVEN FRESH WATER FISH RAISING

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "More than 30,000 Mu Expansion Over Last Year in Raising of Fresh Water Fish in Province; Estimated Increase in Total Output Over Last Year of About 50,000 Dan; Twofold Increase in Number of Rural Households Engaged in Raising of Fish"]

[Text] Statistics from aquatic products departments show that the total area in the province devoted to the raising of freshwater fish this year is more than 575,000 mu, an increase by more than 31,900 mu over last year. Pondfish raising has increased by more than 8,300 mu, and the various kinds of fish are now growing well. Output is estimated as likely to increase by about 50,000 dan over last year's all-time high.

Because of the institution of systems of responsibility, the farflung mountain regions' revival of fish raising in rice paddies has been fairly rapid, this year reaching more than 70,000 mu. At the same time, as a result of liberalization of policies permitting commune members to use vacant land in front of and behind their homes and other odd bits of land for digging small ponds and pools for the raising of fish, household raising of fish has also increased from last year's somewhat more than 5,000 households to more than 15,000 households.

This year's fairly rapid expansion in the province's raising of freshwater fish is largely attributable to leaders at all echelons of party and government having established a mentality of large-scale agriculture, placing expansion of freshwater fish raising on their daily agendas, and taking actions to strengthen leadership. Most of the interior mountain counties in the province have now established county livestock and aquatic products bureaus in which are special sections for the raising of freshwater fish. A strengthening has taken place in freshwater fish raising work in most coastal counties as well. In their freshwater fish production, all jurisdictions have generally instituted a system of responsibility for production providing for quotas, contracting, rewards, and penalties, and the enthusiasm of the masses for raising fish is very high.

Cadres and commune members everywhere have a new understanding, as a result of experience in production, of the economic benefits from the raising of freshwater fish. They generally recognize that the raising of freshwater fish saves labor, saves costs, and saves concentrated feed, producing large benefits. Old fishermen figure that to grow 1 jin of fish costs only one-third to one-half as much for feed as to raise 1 jin of poultry or barnyard animals. Generally speaking, fish raising costs amount to only between 20 and 30 percent of output value.

## TECHNIQUES FOR INCREASING PEANUT YIELDS SKETCHED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Yi Xiuzhu [2496 0208 4554], Tongan County News Unit, and Hong Wolin [3163 2053 6775], Tongan County Agricultural Bureau: "Active and Scientific Production Advances as Tongan County Peasants Summarize This Year's Experiences in Great Peanut Production Increases"]

[Text] One of the major peanut producing areas of Fujian Province, Tongan County, diligently summarized and promoted its experiences this year in scientific farming of peanuts, the county's more than 112,000 mu of spring peanuts thereby producing a bumper harvest with yields averaging 350 jin per mu. Per unit of area yields and total yields increased by 20 percent and 30 percent respectively over last year to reach all-time highs.

This year Tongan County has widely promoted an advanced method invented by the masses called, "three changes and one rotation" (i.e., change to wetlands from drylands; change from sandy soil to soil brought from elsewhere; changing clayey fields by mixing in sand, and rotational cropping from wetlands to drylands). This produced new breakthroughs in peanut production. After 50 mu of clayey fields in Xike Brigade, Cacao Commune were improved, yields reached 360 jin per mu, an increase of 100 jin per mu as compared with similar unimproved fields. From a foundation of improvement in the conditions of production, the entire county also diligently gave attention to the promotion and popularization of superior varieties of crops, again promoting balanced increase in peanut yields. This year the area in the province planted to superior variety Yueyou 551 accounts for two-thirds of the total planted area. The area planted to new superior variety, "Yuxian 58" amounts to 30,000 mu. In the course of promoting and popularizing superior varieties, each jurisdiction used seed peanuts produced last fall that had undergone purification and rejuvenation to heighten peanut disease resistance, thereby improving the quality of the superior varieties and avoiding rotten seeds and getting a full stand of plants.

In this year's peanut planting, all jurisdictions gave extreme attention to planting on time, sensibly close planting, assuring full stands, scientific application of fertilizer, and early and meticulous care as key measures. Since 81 percent of the county's cultivated land lacked phosphate and potash fertilizer, for many years various scientific methods of applying fertilizer have been explored including application of sufficient base fertilizer, increased application of linjiagai



[4340 6905 6862], mixing of seeds in molybdenum fertilizer, and, depending on the field, early application of fertilizer to promote seedling growth or spraying of fertilizer on the leaves during the flowering period. All produced remarkable results. The peasants happily said that this year's great increase in peanut output was the result of enthusiasm plus being scientific.

9432

CSO: 4007/106

FUJIAN

BRIEFS

SANMING PREFECTURE GRAIN OUTPUT--A bumper yield of 1.24 billion jin of autumn grain was reported in Fujian's Sanming Prefecture, or an increase of 230 million jin over 1980. Commune masses have also gathered some 10 million jin of grain, other than wheat and rice, from 140,000 mu of farmland.

[OW151051 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 11 Dec 81 OW]

CSO: 4007/130

## FENG JIXIN REVIEWS CURRENT SITUATION

OW091437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--The Gansu deputies attending the fourth session of the Fifth NPC warmly discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government. The deputies were satisfied with the tremendous and strenuous efforts made by the State Council in the past year to readjust the national economy. Deputy Feng Jixin [Gansu first secretary] described the actual situation of Gansu when he was happily reviewing the excellent situation in China.

He said: The economic situation in Gansu, like the economic situation in the whole country, is steadily improving. In particular, the situation in the rural areas is taking a faster turn for the better. This year Gansu had the worst droughts and floods ever experienced since the founding of the people's republic. However, we have made remarkable achievements in combating the natural disasters because we have seriously implemented the party's rural economic policies and more than 90 percent of the production teams have implemented the system of responsibility with remuneration given according to output, which greatly arouses enthusiasm among the commune members of various nationalities. This year's grain output is estimated to be around 8.5 billion jin. An excellent situation of "ten increases and one decrease" exists in this year of bad natural disasters. The ten increases include an increase of 20 million yuan in total agricultural output value and a 15-percent increase in the output value of diversified economy. They include the increase in the output of industrial crops, with this year's sugar beet output of 190 million jin topping the 1980 output by 50 percent, the output of cured tobacco growing five-fold from 5,000 dan in 1980 to 30,000 dan this year, and an anticipated fairly big increase in cotton production. They include the increase of livestock, with the number of drought animals increasing by 5.6 percent. They also include the increases in areas of afforestation, family sideline production, grain and edible oil procurement, grain and edible oil stock, rural bank savings deposits and sales at village fairs and some of the increases are very big. The decrease is in the sale of grain back to rural areas. As of 10 November, only some 571 million jin of grain were sold back to the rural areas, showing a decrease of some 233 million jin as compared with last year.

Deputy Cai-Dan-Zhuo-Ma pointed out: there is not a unified policy concerning the purchase of animal husbandry products in the pastoral areas. I suggest that from now on we should set a rational quota on the purchase of animal husbandry products in the pastoral areas, just as the grain and edible oil purchase quota for agricultural areas. The quota should be fixed for several years. After the quota is met, the surplus portion should be permitted to sell to the state at negotiated price or sell at markets.

CSO: 4007/130

## BRIEFS

DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY CONFERENCE--The Gansu Provincial People's Government sponsored a conference on rural diversified economy on 2 December. Governor Li Dengying delivered a speech at the conference in which he stressed that continuous efforts should be made to do a good job in developing a diversified economy. He noted: the province has suffered from natural disasters this year and from a reduction of grain output, but the output value of the diversified economy has surpassed the 1980 figure by 15 percent. Thus, the total provincial agricultural output value has surpassed the 1980 figures by 11.65 million yuan. The 1981 output value of the diversified economy is expected to reach 46 percent of the annual agricultural output value. In order to further successfully develop the diversified economy, Governor Li Dengying put forward the following points for attention: 1) It is necessary to fully understand the strategic role of the diversified economy in developing the national economy; 2) It is necessary to continuously emancipate minds and ease restrictions in policies; 3) a good job should be done in drawing up plans for the diversified economy; 4) a good job should be done in operating commune-brigade-run enterprises and vigorously developing farm and sideline product processing industries; 5) It is necessary to enliven commodity circulation; and 6) It is necessary to rely on science and technology to develop the diversified economy. [SK041222 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 3 Dec 81]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Despite natural disasters, Gansu Province is expected to increase agricultural income in 1981. Apart from a 10 percent decrease in grain output, Gansu Province is expected to reap 190 million jin of beets, an increase of 50 percent over 1980, and 30,000 dan of flue-cured tobacco leaves, an increase of 500 percent. The number of livestock increased by 5.6 percent, of which sheep increased 140,000 head over 1980. The number of hogs slaughtered increased from 58 percent in 1980 to 62 percent in 1981. Over 970,000 mu of land was afforested. According to a survey in 360 commune households in 12 counties, the per capita income from domestic sideline occupations increased from 56 yuan in 1980 to 70-80 yuan. [SK280342 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 26 Nov 81]

CSO: 4007/134



EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO MAKE UP FOR EARLIER CROP DISASTERS

Yangchun County Winter Crops

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Li Guanhu [2621 6034 3275], Lan Yuankuan [5663 3633 1401], and Ning Chuansheng [3942 0278 5116]: "Use of Many Ways To Recapture the Losses Due to Disasters; the Area of Winter-Planted Food Crops in Yangchun County Has Doubled Since Last Year"]

[Text] Yangchun County has used policy to mobilize the broad numbers of cadres and commune members to develop enthusiasm for saving production through individual efforts has greatly developed winter planting of food-grain crops, and has made up the loss of the late crop due to disasters. At present, the whole county has preliminarily planted over 342,000 mu of winter crops, with food crops on over 279,000 mu, twice the figure of last year. The large scale and the quick speed have rarely been seen in the past. At the same time, it also fertilized the area around the roots of late rice on over 153,000 mu that had been damaged and soaked.

On 11 October, before the big flood that had occurred only once in 60 years had receded, the county party committee and the county people's government called upon the cadres and commune members throughout the county to take immediate action, and an enthusiastic wave of saving production through individual efforts was launched. Winter planting was grasped as one crop to strive toward the goal of harvesting winter-planted food grains equivalent to an average of 100 jin of rice grains for every member of the farming population of the whole county. To mobilize the enthusiasm of the commune members to plant winter food-grain crops, the county party committee and the county people's government decided to allow the producers to handle their own food grains harvested from winter planting. Winter wheat was allowed to substitute for the food-grain procurement tasks and was allowed to be exchanged for rice, and it could also be sold to the state at negotiated prices. The production teams implementing unified distribution carried out collective winter planting and also were allowed to allocate some land to the commune members for private planting. Surplus land of farms, factories, and mines that is suitable for winter planting but not planted by the units themselves should be loaned to neighboring commune members for planting and should be returned to the units before spring tilling next year.

After the announcement of these decisions, the broad numbers of cadres and commune members throughout the county were greatly encouraged. Many commune brigades again readjusted their winter planting plans, exerted efforts to expand the areas of winter-planted food-grain crops, and thought of many ways to organize winter planting of seedlings and to prepare the land early for sowing.

## Lufeng County Winter Planting

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by staff correspondent: "Winter Planting To Make Up for Loss of Late Crop Due to Disasters; Lufeng County Strives To Plant Winter Crops To Produce a Per Capita Average Yield of 100 jin of Food Grains"]

[Text] Facing a situation of serious disaster of the late crop because of typhoons, Lufeng County has decided to grasp tightly food-grain production in this year's winter planting and to strive toward per capita production of 100 jin of food grains in winter planting. At present, the whole county has planted 280,000 mu of winter crops--an increase of 60,000 mu over the same period last year, and constituting 70 percent of the total area of ricefields. Of this area, food-grain crops have been planted on 230,000 mu--an increase of 40,000 mu over last year, and 83 percent of the total area of winter planting.

During the course of implementing the winter planting plan, the county party committee asked each commune and brigade to suit measures to local circumstances, to plant wheat where suitable, to plant sweet potatoes where suitable, and to strive toward planting more and harvesting more. Dongkeng Commune is suitable for planting both wheat and sweet potatoes, but that commune had originally prepared to plant only 950 mu of wheat. Now it has been decided that every person will plant 1 fen of wheat and 1.5 fen of sweet potatoes, so that the area of winter-planted wheat will expand to 2,000 mu. Nantang Commune is situated in the coastal region and is suitable for planting sweet potatoes. Now, winter sweet potatoes have been planted over 13,000 mu--an increase of 2,000 mu over last year.

To ensure the completion of the winter planting plan, each concerned department conscientiously prepared the seeds and fertilizers well. At present, the whole county has checked the warehouse inventory and allocated 2,000 tons of phosphorous fertilizers and over 500 tons of ammonium carbonate as fertilizers for winter plants. The county seed company is preparing to go outside the county to transfer and purchase wheat seed.

## Zhanjiang Prefecture Winter Crops

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by He Xiyang [0149 6932 3853] and Pang Bingxiang [1690 1629 4382]: "Zhanjiang Prefecture Grasps Winter Planting in a Big Way To Make Up for the Loss of the Late Crop; New Buds of 220,000 Mu of Winter-Planted Crops Emerge"]

[Text] After Zhanjiang Prefecture suffered from flooding, it immediately mobilized the masses and planned ahead, grasping production of winter-planted food-grain crops to make up for the loss of the late crop and to safely tide over next year's spring hunger. Just over 10 days ago, these reporters saw that the fields in the severe disaster areas were still covered with a thick layer of mud. Now, many places have already changed to a coat of green. The newly planted 200,000 mu of wheat, sweet potatoes, and vegetables have now germinated. The whole prefecture is planning and taking action at the same time, and enthusiasm for winter planting is gradually beginning.

The late crop this year in Zhanjiang Prefecture was attacked by torrential rains, flooding 2.8 million mu of agricultural crops. Paddy rice constituted over 1.8 million mu. According to preliminary estimates, the prefecture suffered a loss of about 700 million jin of food grains. After the disaster, many localities suffered from an extreme shortage of food grains. Party committees at each level and the government summarized the historical experience and lessons, and in order not to increase the burden of the state they mobilized the masses to revise the winter planting plan and took measures to encourage the farmers to plant more food grains. At present, the whole prefecture has already planted an area of 2.32 million mu in food grains--more than the original plan by 500,000 mu, and 580,000 mu more than the area of this year's spring harvest. The party committee and the government of Huazhou County proposed "using winter to make up for autumn, and using money to supplement food grains," and launched a campaign to realize a per capita average yield of 80 jin of food grains and 100 jin of cash from winter planting. Now the whole county has harvested 52,000 mu of late rice, planted 32,000 mu of winter crops, and basically realized [the concept of] harvesting one lot and planting one lot.

9296

CSO: 4007/87

# IMPROVING LOW-YIELD FIELDS GOAL OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Song Ling [2646 7881] and Jing Dong [2417 2639]: "Insist on Implementing Measures With Less Investment, Quick Results, and Big Gains and Take Improvement of Low-Yield Fields as the Central Task of Capital Construction in Agriculture; Provincial Agricultural Committee Asks Each Locality To Do This Work Well by Allowing the People To Carry Out the Work With Public Assistance"]

[Text] The provincial farmland capital construction command headquarters recently held a provincial field meeting to [discuss ways to] improve low-yield fields in Qingyuan and Xinhui. It clearly pointed out that improvement of low-yield fields should be the focus of the development of agricultural capital construction in each locality.

Du Ruizhi [2629 3843 5347], standing member of the provincial party committee and head of the provincial agricultural committee, attended the meeting and delivered a summary speech.

The meeting pointed out that agricultural production must implement well the eight-point policy centered around readjustment, start out from the present, look at the future, consider the speed of future growth starting now, and create conditions for high-speed development of agriculture. Our province has less land and more people and only by grasping an increase in unit yield and by striving to improve the present low-yield fields over 13 million mu that have an annual yield of below 800 jin per mu, and get them to become high-yield fields of over 1,000 jin during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, can self-sufficiency in food grains be quickly, effectively, and basically realized and can a faster development of diversification be advanced so that farm villages can become rich early. Practice proves that improving low-yield fields require less investment, that the results are quick, that the gains are big, and that this is deeply welcomed by the masses. Since the winter of 1979, through comprehensive control of water, soil, and fertilization, the whole province improved 2.88 million mu of low-yield fields and along with other scientific planting measures, food-grain production generally realized large increases. The smaller increases in the annual yield were nearly 100 jin per mu, while the larger increases in the annual yield were 200 to 300 jin per mu. At the same time, readjustment of agricultural distribution was promoted. Take Foshan Prefecture as an example. Last year, during the course of managing 420,000 mu of low-yield fields, the crop [pattern] was changed to 10,000 mu planted in sugar cane, rotation planting of 20,000 mu of peanuts,

and a 3,800-mu expansion in fishponds. Thus, food grains, oil-bearing crops, sugar, and fish all realized increased yields. Food grains realized an increase of 205 jin per mu; the total yield increased 24.1 percent. The increased yields of these four products produced an income of 13.14 million yuan according to list prices, there was surplus revenue of 7.6 million yuan over the previous year, and the investment by the province and the locality that year was returned.

The [participants at] meeting believed that improving low-yield fields is not some expedient measure but a strategic measure for developing agriculture. The urgent task at present is to implement well the task of reforming the 1 million to 1.5 million mu of low-yield fields this winter and next spring. Improvement of low-yield fields and agricultural zoning must be closely combined, measures must be suited to local circumstances, the achievements of the general survey of the soil and local agricultural zoning must be fully utilized, the favorable situation created after the implementation of the many forms of the production responsibility systems, including major contracts for production in farm villages, must be skillfully utilized, reform of low-yield fields must be carried out in groups and stages according to plan, the guideline of allowing the people to carry out the work with public assistance must be insisted upon, and the capital and materials needed to reform low-yield fields must come mainly from the self-reliance of the masses and communes and brigades in soliciting funds and materials and solving problems themselves. State subsidies should be invested in a key way in the difficult communes and brigades in "old, young, mountain, border, and poor" regions. The contract system must be implemented, the policy of mutual benefits must be thoroughly implemented, and the tasks must be clear. Awards and punishment must be carried out so that improvement in the quality and quantity of low-yield fields can be ensured through contracts that have a legal effect.

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CSO: 4007/87

## BRIEFS

NEI COUNTY BUMPER HARVEST--This year, Nei County has reaped a bumper harvest of late rice. The 30 communes and townships throughout the county have all increased production. Total output of late rice was some 29 million jin more than in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 17 percent. Total output of late rice and early rice for this year was 5.02 percent more than last year. This county has increased production for 11 consecutive years. Production this year was higher than in any of the past 11 years. Although the areas sown to early and late rice in this county this year were some 9,000 mu less than before, total output was the biggest. [HK111337 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Dec 81 HK]

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION CONFERENCE--A Guangdong provincial conference on setting up bases for vegetable and nonstaple foodstuff production in the urban areas of the province recently closed. The meeting stressed: All large and small municipalities should grasp production and supply of vegetables as a major matter and take effective measures to ease the shortage in vegetable supply. The meeting demanded that all municipalities appoint a party secretary or vice mayor to take charge of vegetable supply work and set up special organs to strengthen study and investigations. At the meeting, the provincial people's government also made arrangements for increasing bases for vegetable production and supply of tools and fertilizers in the vegetable growing areas in order to increase vegetable production. [HK021406 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 Nov 81 HK]

HAINAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Hainan Island has seriously implemented the State Council's principles in relation to agricultural development this year and reaped a bumper agricultural harvest. Production in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing has increased. The island has readjusted its agricultural structure in light of local conditions, stressed production of tropical crops and products, and afforested an area of 300,000 mu. While grasping grain production, the regional CCP committee has taken flexible measures to encourage the peasants to develop rubber production. By now, the region has basically completed the harvest of late crops and major cash crops. According to statistics of departments concerned, grain production this year increased by nearly 100 percent over last year, that of cane sugar by about 500 percent, that of pepper by 400 percent and that of coffee by 300 percent. As a result, the peasants average income has increased by about 40 yuan. In Dongfang County, which is the poorest county in the region, the average distributed income amounted to 86 yuan and showed an increase of 49 yuan over last year. [HK031448 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 30 Nov 81 HK]



AGRICULTURAL ZONING CONFERENCE--The Guangdong Provincial People's Government held a conference on provincial agricultural zoning from 20 to 24 November in Guangzhou Municipality to sum up experiences in agricultural resources investigations and agricultural zoning over the past year and plan agricultural zoning work for the coming year. The conference put forth four basic requirements for agricultural zoning work at the county level. 1. Investigate the situation of agricultural resources. 2. Propose policies which suit the actual situation so as to rectify agricultural structure and preserve the ecological balance. 3. Propose measures which promote agricultural production. 4. Put forth scientific plans for the future. [HK031448 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Nov 81 HK]

HAINAN TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES--The investigation of tropical agricultural resources and agricultural zoning work which had been conducted by the State Agricultural Commission, the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation and the Guangdong Provincial People's Government were recently completed. The results of the investigation and zoning work are contained in the report on agricultural zoning in Hainan Island and the report on agricultural zoning in Ledong County, which have now been published. These two reports have some 1.4 million words, were jointly compiled by the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the State Agricultural Commission and the China Association for Science and Technology and provide a large number of scientific data on building large-scale agriculture and maintaining ecological balance in Hainan Island for the comprehensive scientific investigation group. [HK101221 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Dec 81]

HAINAN ALL-ROUND HARVEST--Hainan Island reaped an all-round bumper agricultural harvest this year. According to statistics of the departments concerned, the year's grain production increased by 140 million jin over last year, pepper production by nearly 40 percent and cane sugar by more than 50 percent. In addition, fruit, rubber, and other production also increased. As a result, the average income of the peasants in the region is expected to increase by about 40 yuan this year. Rubber has been cultivated on some 130,000 mu which is a record; and an area of 300,000 mu has been afforested. In order to enable greater development of tropical crops, the Hainan Regional CCP Committee has adopted various flexible measures to encourage the peasants to grow rubber and other tropical crops. [HK101221 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Dec 81]

HYBRID RICE CULTIVATION--According to statistics of certain departments concerned, Guangdong Province has cultivated a total of 5.027 million mu of hybrid rice, showing an increase of 130 percent over last year. Zhanjiang Prefecture has cultivated 750,000 mu of early hybrid rice, and the average yield per mu was 800.89 jin, an increase of 287.9 jin over the regular yield of early rice. Whereas in Shaoguan Prefecture, 1.57 million mu of late hybrid rice was cultivated and the average yield per mu was 657 jin showing an increase of 251 jin over the regular yield of later rice. Hybrid rice production was stable this year despite natural calamities in various parts of the province. [HK101221 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Dec 81]

FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT--Party committees and governments at all levels in Guangdong Province have seriously implemented the Central Committee's and the State Council's decision on forestry development and have worked hard in formulating measures for forestry production development and issuing forestry certificates to peasants. Up until now, 70 counties and municipalities in the province and 1,053 communes have extensively launched work in stipulating rights to occupy forests. Some 66,200 production teams have completed this task, issued certificates to peasants and signed agreements with them. Most of the communes and brigades have formulated measures to protect forests and plans to develop forestry. According to statistics, the province has already settled 20,184 disputes over occupation of forest areas, and each commune member occupies an average private mountain area of 8.7 million mu [as heard] and the forestry production responsibility system has been practiced in a total area of some 22 million mu. [HK081129 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Dec 81]

SHAOGUAN PREFECTURE AGRICULTURAL HARVEST--Shaoguan Prefecture in Guangdong Province has reaped a bumper agricultural harvest this year. Production of late rice is expected to increase by some 70 million jin, and the total rice production, including early rice, is expected to increase by 150 million jin over last year. Except for Renhua County, the other 12 counties in the prefecture have increased production to a varying degree. Production of beans, fruit, cane sugar, sweet potatoes, and so on has also increased. While encouraging the peasants to increase production, the Shaoguan Prefectural CCP Committee has helped the masses to practice scientific farming. [HK081129 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Dec 81]

CSO: 4007/134

## NPC DEPUTIES EXAMINE ZHAO WORK REPORT

OW120541 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1723 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--The Guangxi Zhuang autonomous regional delegation to the fourth session of the Fifth NPC has conscientiously examined Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report. It agreed that the report is realistic in its analysis of the situation, completely right in laying down the 10 principles for economic construction and well-grounded in laying out the prospects for China's economic development.

The deputies said: Premier Zhao's analysis of the current economic situation conforms with Guangxi's conditions. In agriculture, Guangxi has criticized and corrected the "left" guiding thought in rural work, gradually established and perfected the agricultural production responsibility system in its various forms and carried out systematic readjustments in agriculture's internal structure. Despite repeated serious floods in some major grain-producing areas this year, total grain output is still expected to near the 1980 level, the highest annual output on record. Output of the various cash crops such as sugarcane, fruits, peanuts, jute, ambary hemp, tea, mulberry and silkworm cocoons has increased. Rural peasants' income derived from the collective plus the income from household sideline production may amount to 170 yuan per capita. Because of readjustments in industry's internal structure and the production of goods according to the needs of the market, the people's livelihood and exports, the total industrial output value from January to October topped the same period last year by 3.59 percent.

In their discussion, the deputies also voiced their opinions and suggestions. Deputy Shi Zhaotang said: To develop industry, we also need to rely on policy and science. In industrial production, our experience and lesson over the years show that neither policy nor science has received attention, that complete sets of equipment have been imported in large quantities solely on the basis of subjective speculation, that factories have been built without considering the availability of raw and semifinished materials and that products have been manufactured regardless of market needs. These things should not be allowed to continue.

Deputy Du Yi said: Rural areas have undergone tremendous changes since the implementation of the production responsibility system. Under the new circumstances, rural work is not concerned with production and distribution, but also with circulation and consumption. I suggest that an economic contract law be promulgated as soon as possible to ensure smooth channels for the purchase and marketing of commodities in rural areas and help the peasants find new ways to develop a diversified economy.

The deputies also pointed out that it is necessary to pay attention to developing intellectual abilities and increasing educational and scientific research funds. In the future, it is necessary to build more schools for teachers, train more teachers and raise their teaching standards.

The deputies also suggested that the CCP Central Committee and the State Council render the full support needed by Guangxi so that the autonomous region can exploit its production advantages, achieve economic self-sufficiency and make more contributions to the state.

CSO: 4007/130

## BRIEFS

DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY--Nanning, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--Guangxi Autonomous Region has overcome the aftereffects of natural disasters and reaped a bumper harvest of cash crops. The region's cane sugar output is expected to exceed 500,000 dun, topping the last cane-pressing season by some 20 percent. Total output of tropical and subtropical fruits will surpass 5 million dan, about 22 percent increase. Total output of tobacco reached 700,000 dan, up 65 percent from last year. Output of tea, mulberry-silkworm cocoons and tung oil rose by 17, 38 and 10 percent respectively. This year the region afforested more than 2.7 million mu of land, topping last year by more than 130,000 mu. The number of hogs in stock topped last year's figure by 7 percent. Freshwater fish output topped last year by 7 percent. [OW201355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0052 GMT 14 Dec 81]

YULIN WINTER SOWING--Yulin Prefecture has strengthened leadership over winter sowing. As of 25 November, the whole prefecture had sown flue-cured tobacco, winter beans, wheat, green manure, and so on, on some 832,200 mu. In the wake of implementing the production responsibility system, the peasants in Yulin prefecture have been very enthusiastic to grow crops and increase the economic benefits. In order to meet the demands of the peasants, the Yulin Prefectural CCP Committee held a meeting in mid-October to sum up experiences in reaping a bumper harvest of [word illegible] last year. [HK081129 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 81]

CSO: 4007/134

DEPUTIES DISCUSS PREMIER ZHAO'S NPC REPORT

OW102343 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0708 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--The Guizhou deputies attending the NPC meeting warmly discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report. They generally felt inspired after listening to it. Many deputies said that China's current economic situation is indeed good.

Zeng Xianhui, Zhang Junzhi and other deputies said: agricultural production has generally increased in China this year, despite many places being hit by bad drought, floods and other natural disasters. Guizhou Province this year encountered the worst drought in the past 60 years. However, since we have implemented the system of responsibility in agricultural production and made great efforts to develop a diversified economy, only the grain output slightly decreased, while the production of industrial crops increased. We have gathered some 600 million jin of rapeseed and 2 million dan of cured tobacco, both being an all-time high.

The deputies pledged to unite as one, work hard under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, seriously implement the principles and tasks set forth in the report, and strive to make Guizhou's economic construction a success.

During the discussion, the deputies also made some comments and suggestions.

Deputies Su Gang, Li Zhiqi, Tu Guangzhi and Xu Jiansheng said: We completely support the correct proposition on simplifying the administrative structure in Zhao Ziyang's report. This is an important task in implementing the ten principles and a very difficult one. We hope that the State Council will work out specific measures.

Deputy Tu Guangzhi said: The State Council now has 108 departments. This situation does not exist in other countries.

On how to successfully simplify the administrative structure, Deputy Su Gang suggested: The State Council should be determined to legislate cadres' retirement regulations.

CSO: 4007/130



LETING COUNTY HAS BUMPER RICE HARVEST ON RECLAIMED LAND

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Wei Zhaowen [7614 0664 2429], Ren Shaoliang [0117 4801 5328], and Gao Yuzhuang [7559 3768 1104]: "Saline and Alkaline Waste Beaches of the Past Are Now Filled With the Fragrance of Rice; 160,000 Mu of Paddy Rice on the Coast of Leting Yield Bumper Harvest"]

[Text] During the past 2 years, the farmers in Leting County [Tangshan Prefecture] have carried out large-scale reclamation activities on the beaches of the Bohai. They have already converted 160,000 mu of waste beaches into ricefields, and this year they can harvest about 100 million jin of rice grains. Just this item alone will increase the income of the farmers of the whole county by over 20 million yuan.

Leting County's coastline has a wide expanse of waste beaches. In the past, because of leftist control and deficient water sources, the land was not fully developed. Some communes and brigades did not have enough cultivated land, and the life of the farmers was difficult. After the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the county's concerned leadership liberated their ideology, established a command headquarters for reclaiming ricefields, conducted detailed surveys and analysis of the soil texture of the coast and the water resources and other such natural conditions, and immediately established a 4-year plan for reclaiming ricefields when the Luanhe Reservoir would be completed and would begin to supply water. Last year the broad ranks of commune members reclaimed 100,000 mu, harvested over 50 million jin of rice grains, and increased their income by 10 million yuan. This year the communes and brigades sent over 10,000 laborers to the ricefields, and over 4.6 million man-days were invested. The 160,000 mu of ricefields still realized a big harvest, although drought and a shortage of water occurred after a cold spring and considerable wind this spring. Some of the production teams along the coast that had a per capita average of over 4 mu of ricefields became rich first. The natural conditions of the Wangan production team of the Caizhuang Brigade of Wangtan Commune are poor, and they have been poor for many years. Last year, 120 mu of ricefields were planted, the daily work points were worthy only 4 jiao, and the per capita distribution level was 60 yuan. This year they planted 330 mu of rice which can produce 200,000 jin of rice grains, the daily work points are worth 3 yuan, and the per capita distribution level is more than 300 yuan. The income from developing ricefields throughout the county includes that from rice grains and sideline products and from the planting of reeds and from fish culture with an income of 5 million yuan. The overall total is 25 million yuan--more than the annual amount from the sale of food grains of the past 2 years.

COMMUNE MEMBER'S CHICKEN-RAISING METHOD EMULATED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Zhang Wenguang [1728 2429 0342]: "Shijiazhuang Prefecture Actively Popularizes Wang Fugiu's [3769 4395 4428] Experience in Raising Chickens; the Whole Prefecture Already Has Over 2,000 Commune Member Families Using Wang Fugiu's Chicken-Raising Method, Which Has Promoted the Development of the Chicken-Raising Business; Total Number of Chickens Raised in the Whole Prefecture Has Increased by 1.41 Million Over the Same Period Last Year"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, the livestock departments at every level in Shijiazhuang Prefecture have actively popularized the experience of Wang Fuqiu [3769 4395 4428], of the Dongsanzhuang Brigade of Xisanzhuang Commune in the suburbs of Shijiazhuang Municipality, in raising chickens. This effectively advanced the chicken-raising business throughout the prefecture.

The greatest problems commune members have had in raising chickens are, first, that the chickens do not lay eggs in the winter, and second, that chicken diseases are difficult to treat. Wang Fuqiu's experience in raising chickens has solved these two problems. From this spring to the present, many cadres from the counties and communes of Shijiazhuang Prefecture have visited Wang Fuqiu to seek his advice. Many commune members have also come to observe and learn his actual experience. Some counties have printed the Wang Fuqiu's experience in small pamphlets and distributed them to commune members. Some counties have held special lecture classes on the experience of raising chickens by Wang Fuqiu. To help commune members build chicken coops and chicken cages well, the counties of Pingshan, Jingxing, Shenze, and Zhaoxian also have provided commune members with bricks and tile, wood, cement, bamboo poles, and feed processing. The livestock departments of the prefecture and the counties also have actively introduced superior breeds of chickens to help commune members select and keep superior breed chickens, increased the purity of the chicken colonies, and thereby increased the amount of eggs laid and the weight of the eggs.

According to incomplete statistics, in the several counties surrounding Shijiazhuang there are already over 2,000 families of commune members using Wang Fuqiu's chicken-raising method, and the rapid development of the chicken-raising business has been advanced. The total number of chickens raised in the prefecture has now reached 9.61 million--an increase of 1.41 million over the same period last year. When the broad ranks of commune members evaluated Wang Fuqiu's experience, they said: The method is simple, it is easy to do, it does not cost much, and the gains are high.

UTILIZE UNDERGROUND WATER IN HEBEI PLAIN RATIONALLY

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Chen Wanghe [7115 2598 0735], engineer at the laboratory of the Hydrogeological Department of the Provincial Geology Bureau: "Suggestions on Rational Exploitation and Utilization of Underground Water in Hebei Plain"]

[Text] The Hebei Plain has an area of 72,000 square kilometers, constituting about 40 percent of the total area of the province. The population is about 36 million, which is about 72 percent of the population of the whole province. Our province's cities and industrial regions are mostly concentrated in the plain. The supply of underground water in our province comes mostly from ground-surface water as the major source of water supply. How to rationally exploit and utilize underground water has important significance in developing our province's national economic construction.

The underground water in the Hebei Plain is deposited mainly in the loose sand strata and the gravel strata 350 meters to 550 meters deep. These can be divided from top to bottom into four water-holding groups. The underground water in the Shangqian Plain north of the line from Bengcheng to Yutian and west of the Anci-Sulu-Feixiang line is freshwater, and covers an area of about 31,000 square kilometers. The rest is saltwater regions. A saltwater body (mineralization of underground water greater than 2 grams/liter) from 50 to 150 meters thick lies on the ground surface or 10 to 30 meters below ground surface. A shallow layer of freshwater with mineralization less than 2 grams/liter above the saltwater body covers 18,400 square kilometers. Of the total amount of underground water resources, the total deposit of freshwater in the Shanqian Plain is about 7.15 billion cubic meters, or one half of the total resources, while the shallow layer freshwater in the saltwater region constitutes 22 percent of the total amount of the resources.

In recent years, as industrial and agricultural production has developed, the amount of exploitation of underground water in the plain has increased day by day. In 1975, the amount of underground water exploited totaled 8 billion cubic meters. In 1980 this increased to about 11 billion cubic meters. Because our province has suffered from drought year after year, the underground water level of almost half the region has dropped. Comparison of the water level in 1980 and 1975 shows that generally it has dropped anywhere from 1.5 meters to 5 meters. At present throughout the whole plain, relatively large drops in the underground water level and underground funnels have occurred at over 30 places covering an area of over 10,000 square kilometers--one seventh of the total area. In many funnel areas, especially in areas of deep-layer water funnels, overexploitation has occurred, causing the funnel water levels

in many regions--such as the Shanqian Plain south of Shijiazhuang, and the Chang, Ji, Zao, and Heng areas in the Heilonggang region--to drop over large areas; exploitation has been difficult. Sinking of the ground surface at the central regions of some tunnel areas has already occurred. For example, Changzhou Municipality's ground surface has sunk 200 millimeters since 1971.

The area of the shallow layer of saltwater in the Heilonggang region (saltwater region) constitutes 55 percent of the total saltwater area. Because saltwater conditions were not improved, underground water resources have not been fully utilized, especially because slight saltwater directly and indirectly affects the comprehensive control of drought, waterlogging, salinity, and alkalinity. The deep strata of the eastern part of the Hebei Plain contain alkaline freshwater. In recent years, underground alkaline freshwater has been used mostly for irrigation of farmland. This has already caused alkalization, the soil has become hardpan, and the seedlings have died, causing reduced yields in varying degrees. At the same time, because the fluorine content of the underground water of that region is one to two times over the health standards, residents who drink underground water with a high fluorine content have suffered varying degrees of poisoning.

If the above problems are not solved by corresponding measures, the development of industrial and agricultural production will be seriously affected and the people's life and physical health will be endangered--[developments] unfavorable to the construction of the four modernizations. Because of this, the following suggestions for the exploitation and utilization of underground water in the Hebei Plain are proposed:

1. There is limited sideways or vertical overflow replenishment of freshwater in deep layers of the region where saltwater is distributed. The present exploitation of underground water has already reached between 1.5 billion and 1.6 billion cubic meters/year, overexploitation is serious, and in general we cannot continue to expand exploitation. As the saltwater is improved and utilized, and as the freshwater in the deep layers being exploited.

Replenishment conditions have become poorer as the depth of the freshwater in the deep layers of the eastern plain increases. Therefore, we should limit large-area exploitation and utilization of the underground water of the third water-holding group (at a depth of over 250 meters below ground surface) as soon as possible. When exploiting and utilizing alkaline freshwater in small areas or at scattered places as a water source for irrigation, we should consider mixed irrigation, using nearby saltwater with mineralization of less than 5 grams/liter and freshwater in the shallow layers, or take the necessary agricultural measures to reduce alkalinity so as to reduce the damage to crops. When it is used as a source of drinking water, we should carry out various measures to eliminate or reduce fluorine so as to assure the people's health.

2. The underground water in the all-freshwater region of the Shanqian Plain has a good replenishment condition, and the underground water resources are rich. At present, although the actual amount of exploitation of underground water in that region has reached over 80 percent of the underground water resources, exploitation is uneven. Some counties in Baoding and Tangshan [prefectures] have a potential for exploitation, and exploitation should be expanded and the ground-surface water in these regions gradually transferred to the low plains. The amount of exploitation in Hapin and Kingtai prefectures in the Shanqian Plain has basically approached the limit of underground water resources, and overexploitation has already occurred

in some places. Exploitation of underground water there should be reasonably controlled, underground water hidden in karst formations should be appropriately exploited, and artificial replenishment of underground water resources should be carried out in col regions and in regions of developing river channels.

3. In areas of shallow layers of slight saltwater in the saltwater regions, measures of mixed exploitation with deep-layer freshwater or direct utilization of shallow layers of slight saltwater should be implemented. Exploitation of water in shallow layers should be expanded to solve the difficulties of a deficiency of water resources in this region.

4. At present, exploitation and utilization of underground water in the Hebei Plain lack unified scientific management to varying degrees, the technical and economic conditions of underground water exploitation are not emphasized, and nobody has paid attention to the study of well types and well structures. It is suggested that the provincial government and the concerned departments realistically strengthen their leadership, establish special agencies, and implement unified scientific management so that the limited underground water resources can be rationally exploited and utilized.

9296

CSD: 4007/84

## BUMPER SOYBEAN HARVEST REAPED

SK121030 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] According to our reporter (Jiang Demin), many counties, communes and brigades in Heilongjiang Province have reaped a bumper harvest of soybeans this year notwithstanding serious natural calamities. Hailun, Nehe, Bin and Bayan counties have respectively harvested 100 million jin of soybeans. Since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, the state has raised the procurement price of soybeans, thus greatly mobilizing peasants' enthusiasm in developing soybean production.

This year the province sowed 26.84 million mu of soybeans, an increase of 2 million mu over last year. Because soybean-producing areas have implemented the responsibility system in production, developed improved varieties of soybeans, applied more farm manure and chemical fertilizers, strengthened farmland management and adopted measures to prevent insect pests and serious weed growth, the province has reaped a relatively good soybean harvest even though 6.4 million mu of soybean fields were damaged by floods and waterlogging.

In Nenjiang, Suihua, Heihe and Songhuajiang prefectures and in five state farms in the western part of the province, total soybean output increased 15 percent over 1980. The agricultural technology station in (Tanrong) commune in Bin County has contracted for some 10 mu of soybean fields and the per-mu yield of these fields reached 518 jin, a provincial record. Qingan County plans to market 95 million jin of soybeans and each peasant will earn 120 yuan from soybean sales.

This year Zhangge County sowed soybeans on fields which were expanded to grow corn a few years ago and proved a failure. The county sowed 557,000 mu of soybean and marketed 100 million jin to the state. Per-mu yield averages 253 jin. At present, soybean-producing areas in our province are transporting soybeans to state warehouses. Hailun and Nehe counties have already delivered 110 million jin each to the state. Many other communes and brigades continue to deliver soybeans to the state.

CSO: 40077130



## HEILONGJIANG

### BRIEFS

SOYBEAN OUTPUT--Hailun County, one of the important soybean producing counties in Heilongjiang Province, has a good harvest this year. By 5 December, the county had sold 110 million jin of soybeans to the state, an increase of 63 million jin over the 1980 figure. The county increased the acreage for soybeans from 552,000 mu in 1980 to 743,000 mu this year and made intensive efforts to popularize new farming techniques. Consequently, the average per-mu output stood at 250 jin, a 40-percent increase over the 1980 level. [SK101123 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Dec 81 SK]

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PREFECTURAL-LEVEL AGRICULTURE--Agricultural production has rapidly progressed this year in Suihua Prefecture, Heilongjiang Province. Agricultural output has surpassed that of 1980, and output of sugar, oil-bearing crops, tobacco and flax has set a record. Prefectural income from agriculture and sideline production exceeds 1 billion yuan. Per capita distribution will be over 120 yuan. [SK170708 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Dec 81]

CSO: 4007/134

## BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY--Over the past few years, Henan Province has done well in popularizing agricultural technology. Some 2,027 agricultural technology popularization stations have been built and the number of personnel engaged in agricultural technology popularization has been increased to 8,059. As a result, production of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery has increased. [HK101221 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 81]

GRAIN, OIL PROCUREMENT--Zhengzhou, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--Henan Province reaped a bumper agricultural harvest this year. As of the end of November, the province had procured 5.57 billion jin of grain and 245 million jin of edible oil. [OW201335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0055 GMT 9 Dec 81] As of 30 November, Henan Province had fulfilled this year's grain procurement quotas by 1.3 percent. [Excerpt] [HK101221 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 81]

COUNTY DEVELOPS DIVERSIFICATION--Xin County has taken such measures as are suitable to local conditions to develop diversification. The county has some 86,000 mu of tea, chestnuts, bamboo, teaseed oil, fir, day lily and tong trees. The county's output of tea this year exceeded 1 million jin for the first time, 49.1 percent more than last year. Total output of chestnuts was 4.45 million jin, a record. The county earned 2.45 million yuan from diversification. The per capita income this year was some 17 yuan more than last year. [HK081129 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Dec 81]

WHEAT TENDING CIRCULAR--The Henan Provincial People's Government has issued a circular on strengthening the management of winter wheat fields and ensuring wheat seedlings remain healthy through the winter. The province has completed wheat sowing. The current problem is that the temperatures are low and wheat seedlings are growing slowly. Since the middle of September, the province's average temperatures have been 2 to 3 degrees lower than those in normal years, resulting in wheat seedlings growing late and slowly. Leaders at all levels must pay close attention to this problem. Temperatures are now gradually going down and it is essential to strengthen the management of winter wheat fields. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 81 HK]

AGRICULTURAL HARVESTS--Zhengzhou, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Henan Province this year reaped good agricultural harvests. The province this year produced more than 45 billion jin of grain, an increase of some 2 billion jin over 1980. In 1981, it registered a 44-percent increase in soybean output, a 47-percent increase in rapeseed output, an 85-percent increase in tobacco production and a 75-percent increase in sesame output compared with 1980. While its cotton output this year is slightly lower than last year's, 1981 wheat production is 3.3 billion jin more than last year. The total agricultural output value this year is estimated to be 11.5 billion yuan. [OW041341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0737 GMT 28 Nov 81 OW]

CSO: 4007/130

## BRIEFS

**NEW COTTON STRAIN**--A new cotton strain, "Hubei No 11 cotton", has been successfully bred in Hubei. It has been studied and cultivated by the scientific research workers of the Institute of Cotton of the Provincial Academy of Agrosience, and has been trial-cultivated in an area of 25 mu of cotton fields in Mianyang, Qianjiang, Xingcheng, Huangpi, Wuchang and Guangji counties. The average production of this new cotton strain is 125 jin per mu, 17.1 percent more than the original strain of cotton. Affirming the achievement of this project, the experts held that the new cotton strain "Hubei No 11 cotton" could be cultivated in the cotton fields throughout the province in accordance with the local conditions. [HK081129 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 81]

**ENSHI PREFECTURE BUMPER HARVEST**--Enshi Prefecture has reaped an overall bumper harvest after 2 years of natural disasters. It set records in seven aspects: 1) output of grain, which amounted to 2.3 billion jin, 500 million jin over last year; 2) output of the diversified economy; 3) procurement of agricultural sideline products; 4) average income of peasants, which is 220 yuan, 100 yuan over the record of 1978; 5) financial income; 6) repayment of loans in the rural areas; and 7) peasants' saving accounts. At the end of November, the saving accounts of peasants all over the prefecture amounted to 18 million yuan, which was an increase of 100 percent over 1980. Enshi Prefecture was able to reap an overall bumper harvest because the party organizations at all levels had eliminated the leftist influences and were resolute in implementing the policies and principles stipulated at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The peasants were encouraged to practice the production responsibility system and implement the diversified economy. [HK180328 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 81]

**COUNTIES PIG PROCUREMENT**--Tongcheng, Yunxi and Zigui counties in Hubei have fulfilled pig procurement quotas ahead of schedule. The Tongcheng County People's Government has attached great importance to pig procurement work. Work teams were sent to the grassroots to help fulfill the procurement quotas. Up to the end of November, the province had procured some 26,500 pigs and fulfilled pig procurement quotas for the month ahead of schedule. The cadres and peasants of Yunxi County were enthusiastic in pig procurement work. The county procured some 15,000 pigs in October and November, which exceeded the total number procured in the past 9 months. The cadres and peasants of Zigui County adopted appropriate measures and fulfilled the procurement quota 28 days ahead of schedule. [HK180328 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Dec 81]

**PREFECTURE BUMPER HARVEST**--Huangguang prefecture reaped a bumper agricultural harvest this year. The total output of grain from the prefecture increased by 100 percent over the same period last year. Cotton increased by 6 percent and oil-bearing crops by 36 percent. The output of silkworm cocoons, tea, tobacco and fish have all increased, and the peasants have increased their income by a large degree. On average, every peasant has an income of over 100 yuan. Apart from their income from household sideline production, their income have increased by 40 yuan over last year. Since the beginning of this year, the party organizations at all levels have implemented the policies and principles stipulated at the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and continued eliminating the leftist influence, as well as setting up production responsibility systems. Eighty percent of the production teams have practiced various kinds of production responsibility systems and contract systems. By so doing, the peasants' enthusiasm has been enhanced. At present, the peasants are promoting the use of fine breeds and popularizing new technologies so as to strive for a bumper harvest in the coming year. [HK180328 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Dec 81]

**HYBRID RICE HARVEST**--The 1,151,000 mu of hybrid paddy rice fields in the Hubei Province provided an unprecedented bumper harvest this year. Of the 646,000 mu of hybrid intermediate paddy ricefields, the average yield per mu was 847 jin, and of the 485,000 mu of hybrid late paddy rice fields, the average yield per mu was 640 jin. In 1981, there were eight counties and prefectures that had areas planted with hybrid rice exceeding 50,000 mu and more than 20 communes had areas exceeding 10,000 mu. Despite the disasters brought about by the drought to intermediate rice and by the autumn cold dew wind to the late rice, the situation of the hybrid rice is excellent because all localities have strengthened leadership and promoted scientific cultivation. The average yield per mu of hybrid intermediate and late rice was 117 and 190 jin respectively over that of nonhybrid rice. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 81 HK]

**FOOD OIL PRODUCTION**--This year, on average each person throughout Hubei Province has produced eight jin of edible oil, exceeding the national average level by more than 1 jin. The total output of oil-bearing crops in the province this year is expected to reach 7.1 million dan, an increase of some 600,000 dan over that in 1979, and 3 million dan over that in 1980. Most of the areas in the province have produced oil sufficient for their own consumption. However, many of these places have also taken the state's interest into account and have overfulfilled the annual oil procurement quotas. As of 20 October, the province had already procured 1.01 million dan of edible oil, accounting for 83.4 percent of the annual procurement quota and an increase of 500,000 dan over the corresponding period last year. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Nov 81 HK]

(See: 4007 1100)

## BRIEFS

HUNAN PROCURES TANGERINES--By 23 November, Hunan Province had procured some 627,000 dan of tangerines, 160,000 dan more than the total number of tangerines procured in 1980, overfulfilling the procurement quota for this year. The province reaped a bumper tangerine harvest this year. Total output this year was 30 to 40 percent more than last year. Output of Shaoyang, Yiyang, Lianyuan, Lingling, Hengyang and Huaihua prefectures was some 100,000 dan each. [HK031504 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 81 HK]

PROCUREMENT CIRCULAR--The Hunan Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular, demanding that all places do well in purchasing and selling pigs, fresh eggs and fresh fish in 1982 to ensure sufficient supplies in markets at home and abroad. The circular announces that the state purchase price for pigs remains unchanged. The circular demands that while doing well in purchase and sales, all places pay close attention to supporting commune and brigade collectives and commune members in developing rabbit, poultry and fish production. [HK031504 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 29 Nov 81 HK]

VEGETABLE SUPPLY CONFERENCE--Hunan Province recently conducted a conference on vegetable supply and decided to change the present vegetable supply method and link the supply of vegetables with that of grain in order to ease the shortage of vegetables. This vegetable supply conference was conducted by the provincial CEP committee and the provincial people's government. According to a responsible comrade who attended the work conference: the situation of vegetable supply in the province in the past few years has not been very stable. In the past, the vegetable farmers enjoyed the same grain ration regardless of the amount of vegetables they sold to the state. Now, the grain ration is calculated in accordance with the amount of vegetables that they sell to the state, thus arousing their enthusiasm for growing more vegetables. The peasants will be given bonus grain on top of the basic amount of grain if they overfulfill their production quotas. The conference also studied other related questions such as management of vegetable prices, implementation of vegetable production responsibility systems, carrying out of scientific and research work and so on. [HK021406 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 81 HK]



JIANGSU

BRIEFS

XUZHOU PREFECTURE OUTPUT INCREASE--Nanjing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--Profound changes have taken place in Jiangsu's Xuzhou Prefecture where farm output used to be low due to natural disasters. The prefecture's total grain output this year reached 7 billion jin, exceeding the peak year of 1980 by 400 million jin. The prefecture has produced 2.53 billion jin more grain since 1978, showing an increase of 630 million jin annually. Meanwhile, cotton output has been increased by an average of 56,000 dan annually over the past 4 years. Collective income of each commune member has also been increased from 54 yuan in 1977 to 110 yuan this year. (Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0724 GMT 8 Dec 81)

CSO: 4007/130

JILIN

DEPUTIES DISCUSS PREMIER ZHAO'S NPC REPORT

OW101341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0700 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--The Jilin provincial delegation attending the fourth session of the Fifth NPC discussed Premier Zhao's report on the work of the government.

They held: The 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee politically unified the understanding of the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country. The current NPC meeting has followed it up so as to have unified our economic action and set clear and firm economic objectives. It is of great significance.

During the discussion, the deputies regarded the basic balance of China's revenue and expenditure as a concentrated manifestation of the good current economic situation.

Liu Kejing, Cai Fulin, Guo Shuzhen and other deputies said: The balance fully shows the correctness of the policy decision made by the party Central Committee and the State Council. It shows the correctness of the guiding thought for the economic readjustment. It also shows the superiority of the socialist system in China.

During the discussion, the deputies highly reviewed the excellent situation of Jilin Province.

They held: The excellent economic situation in Jilin Province is shown in three respects. First are the all-round bumper agricultural harvests which may possibly reach an all time high. The total grain output will be between 10 billion jin and 12 billion jin, surpassing the past peak output in 1978. The province also secured bumper harvest of cash crops such as oil-bearing crops, cotton and wool. Next are the preliminary achievements made in the other two sectors. Twenty-five light and textile industrial projects will be put into operation at the end of the year and it is estimated that they will create a new output of 20 billion and 100 million yuan. They will thus create a favorable condition for 1982 industrial production next year. The third point is the speeding process of the people's livelihood in the province. The average income per capita among the peasants is 60 yuan while that of the urban population in the rural area is around 100 yuan.

## JILIN

### BRIEFS

GRAIN OUTPUT--Lishu County's total grain output is expected to be 1.45 billion jin in 1981, an increase of 250 million jin or a 20 percent increase over 1980. By 13 December, this county had procured 801.9 million jin of commodity grain, accounting for 15.1 percent of the province's total commodity grain procured. This county now is marketing surplus grain. [SK140242 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Dec 81 SK]

GRAIN OUTPUT--As of 14 December, Huaide County, Jilin Province, had handed over 728 million jin of grain to the state, overfulfilling the annual grain procurement target by 138 million jin. This year's grain output totals 1.5 billion jin, an increase of 20 percent over 1980. [SK170708 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 81]

CSO: 4007/134

## BRIEFS

SOYBEAN OUTPUT--Kaivuan County, Liaoning Province, has increased its soybean output in the past 4 years. The 1981 per-mu-yield was 305 jin, a 50-jin increase over the 1980 figure. [SK132158 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 81 SK]

COUNTY-LEVEL AGRICULTURE--Grain output, sideline production and commune- and brigade-run industrial income have increased this year in Haicheng County, Liaoning Province. The 1981 agricultural output value totals 255 million yuan, an increase of 42.5 percent of 1978. The industrial output value of commune- and brigade-run enterprises has increased 110 percent, and the output value of diversified economy has increased 75 percent over 1978. Output value of commune- and brigade-run enterprises and of diversified economy has surpassed the agricultural output value by 14 percent. Per capita income of collectives and individuals has increased from 170 yuan in 1978 to 300 yuan. [SK190730 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 81]

CSO: 4007/134

## BRIEFS

GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Tongliao County, Nei Monggol Region, has reaped a bumper harvest of grain and oil-bearing crops this year. It is estimated that the grain output of this county will reach 530 million jin. As of 8 December, Tongliao County had procured 181.63 million jin of grain and 16.8 million jin of oil-bearing crops. Among the grain procured, 94 percent are of best or second best quality. [SK180906 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 81]

LIVESTOCK PROCUREMENT--According to statistics compiled in early December, Ulan Qab League had procured 165,000 head of cattle and sheep, overfulfilling the procurement plan for 1981. The league has shipped 1,000 tons of beef and mutton to urban areas, 120 tons above the plan. [SK170700 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 81]

GRAIN OUTPUT--As of 13 December, Jirem League, Nei Monggol Region, put in storage some 451.35 million jin of grain, overfulfilling the annual grain procurement target by 1.35 million jin. Jirem League also put in storage some 96.1 million jin of oil-bearing crops--a record. Grain output for the league reached 2.2 billion, an increase of 30 percent over 1980. Output of oil-bearing crops reached 100 million jin, double that in 1980. In addition, Jirem League marketed 36.07 million jin of food grains other than wheat and rice. [SK170706 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 81]

XINGAN LEAGUE AGRICULTURE--The 1981 grain output of Xingan League, Nei Monggol Region, has reached some 800 million jin. The number of livestock has reached 2.04 million head. The number of livestock for personal needs has increased to 850,000 head from 580,000 head in 1980. Per capita income of peasants and herdsmen in this league has reached 200 yuan, an increase of 120 yuan over 1980. [SK170706 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 81]

SNOWFALL REPORTED--Ulanqab League, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, has been plagued by snowfall since the beginning of October. About 40 percent of its grazing land is covered with snow, and its 600,000 head of livestock are having trouble searching for fodder grass. [SK112224 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 81 SK]

AFFORESTATION PROJECTS--Ulanqab League, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, has successfully fulfilled the 1981 afforestation plan. The league has planted 828,300 mu of trees and 12.36 million trees on the fringes of villages and by the side of roads, lakes, ponds and houses. It has also bred 11,300 mu of saplings. [SK122244 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 81 SK]

## QINGHAI DEPUTIES DISCUSS ZHAO'S NPC REPORT

OW101233 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--The Qinghai provincial delegation earnestly discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the government's work. The deputies unanimously pointed out that Premier Zhao's report penetratingly analyzed the current economic situation, set forth specific principles for future economic construction and explicitly outlined the prospects for China's economic advance.

In light of the actual conditions in each locality and department, many deputies spoke glowingly of the excellent situation in Qinghai. Deputy Duo Ba said: The situation in Qinghai's minority nationality areas is also excellent. Especially since the implementation of the party's policies toward the pastoral areas and the settlement of problems left over by history, relations among nationalities have improved, the party's prestige has been further enhanced, the cadres have maintained closer ties with the masses and the minority nationalities' mental outlook has undergone penetrating changes and their production has been further promoted. For example, although the weather was not as good as last year, Golog Tibetan autonomous prefecture this year has had a lower livestock mortality rate and higher survival rate of young animals than last year, and it produced nearly the same amount of grain as last year. Per-capita livestock for the herdsmen is 47 head for the whole prefecture and 150 head for Madoi County. The per-capita income for the herdsmen is 280 yuan in the prefecture and 472 yuan in Madoi County, where the income of four commune households has exceeded 10,000 yuan. This excellent situation has indeed never been seen in past years.

Deputy Han Fuzai said: As in the whole country, the political and economic situation in Qinghai has continued to improve. Despite serious drought, frost, hail, waterlogging and other natural calamities this year, which affected about 30 percent of the total area of Qinghai's grain and oil-bearing crops, the total output of grain and oil-bearing crops is expected to be at least the same as 1979 due to the elimination of the "leftist" influence and the implementation of the party's rural economic policies formulated since the opening of the 10 plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, which has aroused the enthusiasm of the masses of commune members. Despite



serious natural disasters this year, the situation in the rural areas is good and the people are feeling reassured. It is another good year for animal husbandry production. Industrial production has made some progress during the readjustment. Because of the reduction in the scale of the capital construction front, the construction of major engineering projects has been expedited. There are plenty of supplies in the market and the commodity price is basically stable. The commune members' purchasing power has increased. The living standards of the people in both rural and urban areas have been further elevated. Relations among nationalities have improved, thereby consolidating and developing a political situation characterized by stability and unity.

Dong Tianzhen and other deputies pointed out: Our achievements have been made possible because the people of the whole province have earnestly implemented the line, principles and policies formulated since the convening of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. From now on we will resolutely implement the 10 principles for economic construction put forward by Premier Zhao in order to do better work in Qinghai. Deputy Shi Wenshan said: The basic balance in revenues and expenditures we have achieved in 1981 is extraordinary. However, this achievement has been made through the reduction of expenditures and is, as Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out in the report, "not solid." We must remain sober-minded in continuing this arduous work.

Deputy Dong Tianzhen said: The commodity price problem concerns the vital interests of the people of the whole country and should never be neglected. It is a fact that the market commodity price is basically stable. However, the masses of people have been worried that, in the wake of the recent price hike of tobacco and wine, the price of some other goods will also rise, affecting the people's livelihood. Therefore, the market commodity price should be strictly brought under control.

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## BRIEFS

DRAFT ANIMAL REARING--Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Shaanxi Province has promoted rearing of draft animals. In 1980, some 2.47 million draft animals were reared, an increase of 0.9 percent over 1979. According to incomplete statistics this year, as of the end of June, the number of draft animals reared had already exceeded the total number of draft animals reared throughout last year. The province has also done a good job of animal husbandry. [HK031324 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Nov 81]

INDUSTRIAL CROP PRODUCTION--Shaanxi Province's output of industrial crops, including flue-cured tobacco, silkworms, tea, beet and fruit, this year exceeds that of last year. Output of silkworms is some 66,000 dan and output of applies may reach about 250 million jin. They are production records since liberation. The quantity of flue-cured tobacco procured may reach about 220,000 dan, double that of last year. Output of tea may reach 30,000 dan, more than in any one of the past approximately 10 years. [HK031324 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 29 Nov 81]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, Xian, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--This year Shaanxi Province reaped a bumper harvest of summer grain, but subsequent serious floods and waterlogging resulted in reduction in autumn grain and cotton output. This year's total grain output is about the same as last year, but, thanks to the fairly big progress in diversified economy, the province's total agricultural output value is expected to reach 3.66 billion yuan, topping 1980 by 3 percent. This year, the province produced 3,312,000 dan of oil-bearing crops, a 50-percent increase from last year that made the province self-sufficient in edible oil; 220,000 dan of cured tobacco, an 80-percent increase; and 350,000 dan of sugar beets, a 3.5-percent increase. The total weight of hogs procured in the province reached 200,000 dun, topping last year by 20 percent. From January to October, the province procured more than 1,015 million yuan worth of farm and sidelines produce, topping the same period last year by 23.4 percent. [DW051421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0201 GMT 30 Nov 81]

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## WILD PLANTS COLLECTED IN ABUNDANCE IN TWO COUNTIES

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Jiyang and Lijin 'Minor Autumn Harvests' Realize Big Achievements"]

[Text] Jiyang County mobilized the masses and widely launched "minor autumn harvest" activities while carrying out autumn harvests and autumn planting.

This county is situated in the northern plain of Shandong, and wildlife resources are rich. To carry out the "minor autumn harvest" well, they established these regulations: All wild plants that have concentrated resources and are suitable for collective management are to be organized and gathered by the collectives according to their jurisdiction. Resources that are scattered and are unsuitable for collective gathering are to be gathered by commune members, and the income realized will belong to the commune members. The price of wild plant products submitted and sold to the state by commune members is subject to negotiation, and awards and sales will be realized in time. The supply and marketing and commercial departments have established over 600 procurement points throughout the county, according to the demands of the masses, to procure the products in time and ship them in time. Up to 14 September, the whole county had gathered 1.5 million jin of cornhusks, 15 million jin of feed grasses, 15.4 million jin of reeds and cattails, 21 million jin of various types of trumpet creepers, 100,000 jin of various types of wild herbs, and 400,000 jin of straw, with a total value of over 5 million yuan--an increase of 69 percent over the same period last year.

In launching "minor autumn harvest" activities, Lijin County organized the masses to gather resources in the waste lowlands. At present, the whole county has gathered 1.86 million jin of wild cytissus beans (ji dou), wild red beans, yellow alfalfa seeds, 13 million jin of cattails, 16,000 jin of cattail wool, over 46 million jin of white willow tree twigs and red chaste tree branches, and over 230,000 jin of various wild medicinal herbs and wild oil-bearing plants.

Lijin County is situated in the lowermost reaches of the Huanghe, and the area of waste lowland is large. This year, the county relaxed its policy, abolished the unreasonable procedure of past years regarding entering the lowlands, allowed collectives and commune members to handle the gathered products individually, and mobilized the enthusiasm of the masses.

SHANDONG

BRIEFS

FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--Various localities throughout Shandong Province are undertaking small water conservation projects. Some 4.15 million people are undertaking 64,000 water projects of all kinds, of which 36,200 have been completed and are playing a significant role in winter irrigation of wheatfields. [SK101122 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Dec 81 SK]

CSO: 4007/130

## NEED TO RECLAIM COASTAL AREAS FOR FARMLAND STRESSED

## Conditions Are Favorable

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 18 Oct 81 p 1

[ "Article by reporter Yu Peihua [0060 3099 5478]: "Seeking Land From the Sea To Increase the Area of Farmland; Water Conservancy Bureau Expert Suggests the Use of Favorable Conditions in Shanghai To Hasten Encirclement of the Sea to Create Land" ]

[Text] The deputy chief engineer of the Shanghai Municipal Water Conservancy Bureau, Wang Zhenzhong [3769 2182 0022], told this reporter: Hastening the steps of encircling the sea to create farmland and to expand the area of cultivated land and increase new capabilities for agricultural production are an important way to treat the "expansion disease" in Shanghai.

Wang Zhenzhong said Shanghai is a "shell." The urban population has already reached saturation. It is not necessary to talk about living area; even the per capita average of roads in Shanghai is only 2 meters. In the future, the construction task of building over 2 million square meters of housing a year (1 mu is about the space for building 600 square meters of housing) must be completed. With the addition of industrial development and traffic improvements, it is unavoidable for the city to take up some suburban land. In addition, the suburban population has already increased from 3.2 million at the time of liberation to 5.4 million, and in the next 10 years this may increase by several tens of thousands more. This requires the suburban area to continue to increase the yield of food grains. At the same time, each person in the city must be assured of having 3 li of vegetable patches a year to supplement the shortage of over 300 million jin of feed. The shortage of land is very acute. For Shanghai to solve the "expansion" of the city and to enable the suburban area to supply more agricultural and sideline products to the city, where will the cultivated land come from? Encircling the sea to create land is one way.

Wang Zhenzhong said Shanghai has the conditions and the experience in encircling the sea to create fields. In the past 32 years, Shanghai has encircled the sea to create about 800,000 mu of farmland, established 15 state-run farms, 3 farms operated by troops, 1 superior variety farm, and 4 people's communes. It also has built a large industrial base as large as the main Shanghai Petrochemical Plant, and has realized definite achievements. Now, the Changjiang brings down about 500 million tons of mud and sand each year; part of it goes out to sea, while the remainder settles at the mouth of the Changjiang. This is one of the material conditions for encircling

the sea to create farmland. In addition, Shanghai has several million tons of garbage each year that can be utilized. We also have accumulated experience in stimulating silting to create farmland and combine engineering measures and planting measures, to build spur dikes, longitudinal dikes, and vertical dikes, and to plant reeds in a big way so as to hasten the silting.

Wang Zhenzhong pointed out that the world's present industrially developed nations which have little cultivated land, such as Japan and the Netherlands, long ago looked to the sea for land. They spent manpower and materials and invested in land along the coast 10 meters to 20 meters below the surface of the water. Given our nation's situation, it is not possible to do the same as Japan and the Netherlands. But in Shanghai, the area of coastal beaches greater than 5 meters below water is 3.01 million mu, while there are 900,000 mu above 0 meters (sea level). We can first draw up a 10-year plan for the 900,000 mu of beaches and make a determination to appropriate capital to promote silting and create land over the 460,000 mu of sandy beaches in the eastern beaches of Nanhui County and the eastern beaches and northern edge of Chongming County. By 1990, an area the size of a present county can be added, and by that time the remaining land in the suburbs will be much larger.

Wang Zhenzhong said: Encircling the sea to create farmland is a significant task that affects our offspring. For Shanghai to hasten the encirclement of the sea to create farmland requires the strengthening of the party's leadership and the establishment of a unified plan to be carried out in steps. We cannot advocate that whoever encircles the sea acquires the right of ownership, causing the emergence of "small patches" and "long strips" of fields with low gain. At the same time, each concerned department must strengthen the management of beaches. Regions that have already been sown with plants to stimulate silting are being used at present for thousands and tens of thousands of cattle to graze freely every day, because there is nobody to manage the fields. Each year in the suburbs, at least over 30,000 mu of reeds are destroyed, hindering some beaches from readily becoming fields. In the future, we must consider the ability to encircle and preserve the land and to consider economic gains.

#### Tuanjiesha Project Progresses

Shanghai WBS HUI BAO in Chinese 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Encircling the Sea To Create Farmland at the Mouth of the Changjiang"]

[Text] The dam at Shaoping, the first phase of the project to encircle the sea to create farmland at Tuanjiesha, in Chongming County, which began over a year ago with municipal government investment, has undergone the test of strong typhoons and extremely big floods and served to protect the beaches and banks and to slow the flow and promote silting. Through the end of September, the total amount of soil that had silted came to over 15 million cubic meters.

Tuanjiesha is situated at the mouth of the Changjiang, a waterway apart from Chongming Island. The upper reaches of the waterway join Beigang on the southern tributary of the Changjiang; the lower reaches join the sea. Since the 1970's, the flow at high tide has always remained dominant in the waterway, while the speed of the flow at low tide is only one half that at high tide. As the high-tide trenches continue to



develop, the low-tide trenches gradually shrink and the waterway gradually narrows: already there are over 15,000 mu of beaches that can be planted with reeds, basically possessing the conditions for encircling and reclaiming. From March 1979 to June of this year, the first phase of construction of the Shishaoping Dam between Chongming and Tuanjiesha was completed. According to experts of the Municipal Water Conservancy Bureau, after the entire Tuanjiesha project has been completed, Tuanjiesha will be joined with Dongwangsha to form an expanse of land. It is estimated that before 1990, 80,000 to 100,000 mu of cultivated land area will emerge before our eyes.

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## ALL AROUND BUMPER HARVEST ATTRIBUTED TO READJUSTMENT

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Dazhu County Wins Continued All-Around Bumper Harvests; Promotes Various Kinds of Systems of Responsibility Linking Remuneration to Output and Readjusts Internal Structure of Agriculture; Industrial Output and Public Revenues Also Increased to a Fairly Large Extent Over Last Year"]

[Excerpts] This year was the sixth consecutive year of bumper harvests for Dazhu County. Industrial output and public revenues also saw all-around increases. As compared with 1980, total industrial and agricultural output value this year amounted to 316 million yuan, an 8.4 percent increase. In this total, grain output totaled 859 million jin (not including the output from 40,000 mu newly assigned to increase the sizes of private plots), for an increase of 9.6 percent. (As compared with 1975, total increased output of grain of 360 million jin during the past 6 years has meant average annual increases of 60 million jin or 12 percent.) Total earnings from collective agricultural sideline occupations amounted to 156 million yuan, an increase of 18.4 percent. Total industrial output value increased 14.6 percent. Total output value of commune and brigade enterprises increased 15.3 percent. As a result of the continued increase in agricultural and industrial production, this year's public revenues were 14.4 percent greater than last year. County reserve funds also increased correspondingly. Accompanying increased agricultural production has been an average per capita consumption grain distribution to each commune member of 680 jin, 62 jin more than last year. Average per capita distribution of income has reached 120 yuan, an 18 yuan increase over last year. Simultaneous with the expansion of production has been a decline of less than 0.002 percent in the rate of natural population increase throughout the county. In all kinds of work throughout the county, a booming scene of prosperity and ever increasing well-being has appeared.

As grain production has developed, the problem of food for the masses has been substantially solved. In order that the peasants may become prosperous as quickly as possible, following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the Dazhu CCP Committee acted on the basis of present realities to effect gradual readjustment in the internal economic structure of agriculture and the agricultural production pattern. While guaranteeing year after year increases in grain output, it has vigorously developed economic diversification, giving attention at once to both grain and cash. Since 1978, the county has devoted a total of 58,000 mu of land to the development of forestry and economic diversification, 23,000 mu of it going for development of

ramie, 1,000 mu for development of fruit trees, and 8,000 mu for development of rape, silkworm mulberry and tobacco. In addition cultivation was stopped on 30,000 mu, which was returned to forest land. The county's economic crop area amounts to 131,000 mu, or 15 percent of the collectively cultivated land. Following preliminary readjustments, striking economic results have already been attained. This year's revenues from economic diversification are predicted to be 10.27 million yuan, a 28.7 percent increase over 1980, for a per capita 86 yuan average. Earnings from economic diversification as a proportion of agricultural sideline occupation total revenues increased to 46 percent from 30 percent in 1976. As a portion of the county's average per capita distribution of earnings, earnings from economic diversification amounted to 42 yuan, or 31 percent. Most of the readjustments of the past several years have still been carried out between grain crops and economic crops and within economic crops. They have made the most of the county's advantages, and the economic benefits of vigorous development are manifest. They are also able to give impetus to key projects in overall economic development. Examples include ramie, whose production increased from 4.12 million jin in 1976 to 10 million jin; rape, which suddenly increased from 7.96 million jin in 1976 to 19 million jin; live hogs, which went from 135,000 head in pens in 1976 to 450,000 head this year. In addition, fairly great development has also taken place in tea, silkworm mulberry, citrus fruit, mushrooms, and tobacco. Because of the fairly rapid development of economic diversification, development of county-run industries and commune and brigade enterprises has been advanced; earnings of the collective and of individual commune members have increased; and local public revenues have also increased. Conversely, development of economic diversification and industrial sideline occupations have promoted further development of grain production. As a result of readjustment, despite a 7 percent reduction in the grain producing area, thanks to implementation of systems of responsibility for production, increases in the level of scientific farming, the relative large amount of funds available to production teams and commune members for the purchase of chemical fertilizer, pesticides, and farm machinery and equipment, grain production has continued to climb at a great rate. This year's total output of grain has increased 28.3 percent over what it had been prior to readjustment in 1975.

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# China Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 181

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CHANGED ROLE OF BANK OF AGRICULTURE IN CHANGING RURAL ECONOMY DISCUSSED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese No 10, 23 Oct 81 pp 38-43

[Article by Cai Jiqun [5591 3444 5028], Chinese Bank of Agriculture Head Office: "Vigorously Support Development of the Rural Commodity Economy"]

[Text] What is the main job of the Bank of Agriculture during the period of national economic readjustment?

This is a major question relating to the direction in which several hundred thousand rural bank workers will direct their efforts, and it is also a fundamental question in how to correctly put into effect the party's line, the programs, the policies, and the general object of struggle during the period of national economic readjustment.

Some comrades suppose that the basic objective in carrying out national economic readjustment programs is to solve the problem of large fiscal deficits, excessive issuance of currency, and the inflation of market prices. They put forward stringent control of the circulation of currency and vigorous organization of withdrawal of currency from circulation as the main job of the Bank of Agriculture right now. They also suppose that control of issuance of currency requires control in rural villages first of all. They also advocate, "the less money put in circulation, the better, and the more money withdrawn from circulation the better" in rural areas. Under the influence of the aforementioned viewpoint, simply in order to control the circulation of currency, some places rigidly controlled expenditure of cash in their actual work, with the result that in one after another grassroots level banks and credit cooperatives a situation of "no cash reserves today," and "lining up to get cash" occurred, thereby impairing the procurement of agricultural by-products, and impairing development of agricultural production. These problems reflect the continued lack of a proper understanding by some comrades of the goals of national economic readjustment, the tasks, and the programs set by the CCP Central Committee. They have not realized that a national economy founded on agriculture is the basic policy of China, and that readjustment of China's economic structure means, in one sense, a determined tightening up of the scale of capital construction and investment in capital construction. In another sense, it means vigorous development of agriculture and light industry to increase production of consumption goods to lay a material foundation for readjustment of the national economy. Only in this way can the national financial and economic situation make a fundamental turn for the better



to solve the problem of excessive issuance of currency by banks, and only in this way can there be a dependable material foundation.

It was precisely on the basis of the aforestated situation that the CCP Central Committee decided to place readjustment of the serious imbalance among the proportional relationships of agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry in a premier position in the party's work, and place priority development of agriculture and stabilization of the rural villages in which 800 million peasants live in a strategic position in socialist construction as the major link in readjustment of the national economy. Therefore, earliest possible improvement in China's agriculture is a major aspect of putting into effect readjustment programs, and is one of the major ingredients in readjustment of the national economy. It requires each trade and industry, particularly units that support agriculture, to jointly complete this strategic task in their own job positions, from different angles, and according to different needs.

From this may be seen that solution to the problems of large financial deficits and excessive issuance of currency is merely one of the major matters to come to grips with in the process of national economic readjustment, i.e., to say a job to be done in the near term. It is not the basic goal or the basic job to be done in readjustment of the national economy. Therefore, in solving this problem, we can do only that which helps, and certainly not anything that harms, realization of the aforestated strategic task. Things that help important sectors of agriculture--things involving the Bank of Agriculture such as vigorous support to agricultural production, and particularly things to be done in addition to giving active support to grain production such as vigorous support to diversification, development of commodity production, and enlivening the rural economy, are the main jobs that the bank should shoulder in national economic readjustment. Conscientious completion by the Bank of Agriculture of tasks that support agriculture is a concrete manifestation of its conscientious implementation of readjustment programs. Naturally, this is the guiding thought and the guiding program in rural banking work for the present and for some time to come.

Some comrades also suggested that active support to the development of agriculture is a major ingredient in carrying out readjustment programs. There is no doubt about this, but further development of agricultural production requires commensurate expansion of rural credit, and this creates a conflict with state programs for restriction of credit and increased withdrawal of currency from circulation. They suppose that a tightening of credit is a program of national scope to be carried out both in cities and rural villages. But it is in rural villages that the currency flow is excessive, amounting to between 60 and 70 percent or more of the total for the country. If currency circulation is to be restricted, it must be restricted in rural villages first of all. Some comrades also suppose that the current situation of much circulation of currency and little withdrawal of currency from circulation in rural villages is abnormal. They fear this may lead to credit inflation, and they propose placing the focus of curtailment on rural villages. Such views come down to a single point, namely a certain suspicion and misgivings about the Bank of Agriculture's making vigorous support to agricultural production its current primary task. We feel these suspicions and misgivings are unnecessary.

(1) The program of national economic readjustment is a positive program, and a program for continued progress in the midst of readjustment. Tightening of credit and intensification of withdrawal from circulation of currency are major measures that serve the overall goal of maintaining steady progress in order to assure readjustment of the national economy. The object of this tightening is precisely in order to focus use of limited national financial and material strength on those endeavors that should be developed. In terms of China's current realities, this means focusing use on agriculture and the light textile industry for the production of consumer goods. If everything is indiscriminately tightened, and development of endeavors that should be developed is restricted, the tightening would lose its positive meaning.

(2) The programs for tightening credit and for intensified withdrawal of currency from circulation must completely fit in with the program of enlivening the economy. This must be understood at two levels of meaning. One is proceeding from the overall goal and overall requirements of national economic readjustment, using programs for the tightening of credit and for withdrawal of currency from circulation, and use of the economic leverage provided by loans and currency to bring about control over allocations of funds and materials by all trades and industries in the national economy within the limits of national financial and material resources to bring about an overall balance in public finance, credit, and materials. Second is in actual implementation not to become divorced from the differing requirements of the ups and downs and ins and outs of national economic readjustment and not contravene a program that requires both intensification of withdrawal of currency from circulation and the enlivening of the economy. The correct way to do this is through separate handling with no arbitrary uniformity. Whatever needs control should be strictly controlled, and whatever needs to be supported should be strongly supported; whatever needs to be well managed should be earnestly managed well, and whatever should be enlivened should be actively enlivened. Whatever should be cut back should be certainly cut back sufficiently, and whatever should go ahead should certainly "move ahead." Through such efforts can be attained a balance between public revenues and expenditures, no deficits, a fundamental balance between credit income and expenditures, and no more issuances of currency for public finance purposes. Only in this way can the overall requirements of current national economic readjustment be met.

(3) The large amount of money in circulation and the small amount of money withdrawn from circulation in rural villages is an objective reflection of commodity flow. This is because in the daily life of China today, various economic activities at the county and below the county level are largely centered in county seats. At the present time China's commercial, public finance, and banking systems alternate activities among county seats. Consequently, this results objectively in the focus of currency circulation being in rural villages while the focus of withdrawal of currency from circulation is in county seats. A survey conducted in Chengde Prefecture, Hebei Province showed that during the entire year of 1980, the Bank of Agriculture put into circulation 48.3 million yuan, while during the same period the People's Bank withdrew 48.7 million yuan from circulation. During the first quarter of 1981, the Bank of Agriculture put into circulation 90 million yuan of currency, while during the same period the People's Bank withdrew 93 million yuan from circulation. Other places followed roughly the same rule. With development of agricultural sideline production and an increase in state

investment in the purchase of agricultural by-products, plus an increase in purchases of agricultural by-products in farmer's markets by urban residents and staff and workers of plants and mines, the quantity of currency in circulation in rural villages has also increased. At the present time, distribution and supply of industrial articles from everywhere is greater in cities than in rural villages, and state owned businesses are larger than supply and marketing cooperative concerns. In rural villages the supply of goods is inadequate; varieties, designs, and colors of goods are limited; goods that suit needs are scarce; and peasants are in the habit of going into cities to choose the goods they buy. Because of these factors, a large portion of the currency put into circulation in rural villages shows up in currency withdrawals from cities. At the end of 1979 rural village currency circulation in Santai County, Sichuan Province stood at 17.11 million yuan, which was 35 percent of the amount of currency in circulation in the county seat and the surrounding countryside; currency in circulation in cities of the county amounted to 29.61 million yuan, or only 15 percent of the total. Nevertheless, in early 1980 more than 7.5 million yuan of currency was withdrawn from circulation in the cities, a sum greatly in excess of the quantity of currency in circulation in the cities. These facts show that the placing in circulation of a great amount of money in rural villages and little withdrawal of money from circulation there is an objective reflection of commodity flow, and is a normal historical phenomenon. Those who simplistically supposed that because the proportional amount of currency circulating in rural villages is large that the emphasis should be put on rural villages in the control of currency circulation are out of touch with reality.

(4) Production first and distribution later and placing of currency in circulation and withdrawing it later are two objective laws of the reproduction process. In the social reproduction process, all material production consists first of an investment of manpower and materials after which a product is derived. This is reflected in bank credit work in first putting currency into circulation and later withdrawing currency from circulation. Vigorous support to the development of production in agriculture and in light industries is precisely the major road to solution of China's problems of excess currency. This means use of vigorous development of agricultural production to provide basis for accelerated development of light industries. Only through development of agriculture and light industry can a good material foundation be laid for improvements in national public finances and the national economy and the withdrawal of currency from circulation. It may be said that if one wants to withdraw more currency from circulation, he must first put into circulation whatever is required in agriculture and light industry. One unit of currency may be put in circulation during the first half of the year and several units withdrawn from circulation during the last half of the year or during the following year. This is the best way to "raise chickens to lay eggs." Blind curtailment of development of short term production, and forcibly withdrawing currency from circulation, even though it may achieve the desired effect of withdrawing from circulation large sums of currency in the short run, will bring about even greater complications for the national economy. This is a bad policy of "killing the chickens to get the eggs." No matter whether one starts from the overall benefits from readjustment of the national economy or from the need to withdraw currency from circulation itself, the correct road to take is vigorous development of production. Withdrawal of currency while enlivening the economy is such a road.

(5) That much currency is issued for the procurement of agricultural by-products is a sign of the development of agricultural production. Accompanying implementation by the party of various policies in rural villages, and particularly following promotion of systems of responsibility, which greatly aroused the enthusiasm for production of the peasants, further progress occurred in agricultural production. Increase in the amount of currency used by the state to purchase agricultural by-products was an inevitable trend in agricultural development. In such an input of currency, more is better than less. At the same time, along with the needs of development of agricultural production came gradual state expansion in the supply of the rural means of production and the rural means of livelihood. A commensurate increase in the amount of currency put into circulation for farm loans resulted, and so long as there was a real need, materials were really available, and materials were suited to use, the masses welcomed this and strove for results. Such input is also entirely necessary. These are the two major aspects of current inputting of currency in rural villages, and for these two aspects of input there is collateral. As for an increase in the circulation of cash resulting from increases in cash distributions to commune members, this is even more the result of increases in the commodity rate in agricultural production. These increases cannot become elements in bringing about the inflation of rural credit.

In short, we may make the following conclusions on the basis of the above five points: First, the rural situation has begun to take a turn for the better. The steady increase in the amount of currency circulation in rural villages demonstrates the steady increase in the rural commodity rate, providing the state a steadily increasing supply of agricultural by-products. This is an indicator that the rural economy is beginning to bloom. At the same time, it also places new demands on urban industry and commerce, requiring industry and commerce to provide on time more means of production and means of livelihood for sale to meet needs so that the amount of currency put into circulation and the amount of currency withdrawn from circulation in rural villages will be maintained in virtual balance. Second, the level of China's current agricultural production, no matter whether compared with that of advanced countries or whether compared with the needs of the four modernizations, is still fairly backward. Peasant difficulties in developing production are still rather great. With state assistance in every aspect, full speed improvement in China's agriculture is still an extremely pressing yet arduous task. Vigorous support for further development of agricultural production as the foremost task of the Bank of Agriculture at the moment is extremely necessary. Of course, along with vigorous support for agricultural production, attention to intensified withdrawal of currency from circulation, and the curbing of unnecessary, and inequitable credit inputs that are disadvantageous to economic readjustment is also very important. The view that counterposes support for production and restriction of currency circulation is wrong. Similarly, the view that confuses what is primary and what is secondary, whether support for production or control of currency circulation, is even more wrong.

#### Attention To Curbing Irrational Rural Credit and Intensification of Withdrawal of Currency From Circulation

The question is how, in the course of actual work, to have a proper grasp, neither blindly curbing nor blindly releasing currency in circulation?



First is the need to strictly limit issuance of farm loans to the credit plans for any given year that have been approved by the state or by banks at a higher level. Currently, the farm loan and capital management system is employing a method of "unified planning with level by level management, and linkage of savings and loans with the curbing of differences." In accordance with the regulations of this method, in any given year the head office of the bank requires of provincial, municipal, and autonomous region branches an accounting of "mid-year differences between savings and loans" and "year-end differences between savings and loans." While everywhere adhering to the principle of no shortfall in savings and no breakthroughs in loans, increased savings taken in and increased loan funds returned at maturity may be issued as more loans for greater support of agricultural development. So long as "materials are available; materials are suited to use, results are sought, and the masses welcome them," this way of doing things should not only be permitted, but should be advocated. Without any increase in the amount of currency put in circulation by the state, through acceleration of capital turnover and increase in the capital utilization rate, and assuring availability of materials, this is one way of making one cent do the work of several to create more wealth for the state, to increase commune and brigade earnings, to provide more consumption goods for society, to increase tax revenues and profits for the public treasury, to help reduce imports, and to help reduce deficits. This is precisely where the banks are in a dominant position to play a special functional role. Only such restriction and release meets the overall interests of national economic readjustment.

Second is the need to strictly control ineffective credit grants. All loans should produce economic benefits and play a real role in increased production and increased earnings. How can this requirement be attained?

First of all there is a need to strive for a unanimity in purpose, in effectiveness, and in repayment of the issuance of loans. The purpose of issuing loans is to develop production, which means using money where it can do the most good and using the minimum expenditure to obtain the optimum economic benefit. In this way, repayment of the loan also has a reliable material assurance. Conversely, if loans are frittered and used willynilly on non-beneficial projects or for the purpose of materials of no benefit, failing to attain the goal of increasing production or increasing earnings, assurance that the loan will be repaid will also be lost.

These three things form a dialectically unified, mutually reinforcing relationship. Consequently it must be required that every cent of loans be used for measures that increase output through "small investment for fast results, and great benefits," and that they truly increase economic benefits through increased production, increased earnings, increased collective accumulations, and increased distributions to commune members.

Secondly, it is necessary to try to correlate "rights, responsibilities, and benefits" in doing loan work. The main reason for poor results from loans in the past were: banks and credit cooperatives had not been granted authority to make loans; communes and brigades had no discretion in the use of loans, and numerous loans were wasted because of "the will of superiors," or "blind guidance." Next, for a long time there has been no strict system of personal

responsibility in loan work; there has only been a "supply system," each echelon "eating out of a large common pot," no conscientiousness, no responsibility, and no implementation, problems that have not yet been completely solved. Third, credit work was not linked to the personal welfare of staff and workers. Today the state has relinquished loan making authority to the banks. Right now what we need to focus study on and solve is formulation by the banks themselves of a management system that combines "authority, responsibility, and benefits," that is consolidated in a system.

Third, there is need for strict control over issuance of credit to commune and brigade enterprises. Commune and brigade enterprises have seen very great development during the past several years. In 1979, commune and brigade enterprises nationwide had earnings totaling 50.4 billion yuan and profits of 10.4 billion yuan. They provided the state tax revenues of 2.26 billion yuan and 2.69 billion yuan of capital for the support of agriculture. Their accomplishments have been remarkable, but there are also serious problems in the development of commune and brigade enterprises. Quite a few places look only at partial economic benefits, not concerning themselves with overall economic benefits. Under the slogan of making the most of individual strengths, they blindly develop, duplicate construction of plants, and blindly expand processing industries in a series of irrational actions. Quite a few commune and brigade enterprises have poor administration and management. Their rate of accumulation is excessively high; their capital construction front is overextended; production teams and commune members derive comparatively little benefits; and there is irrational use made of capital and raw and processed goods; product quality is shoddy and prices high; markets for goods are poor; and stockpiling and waste is serious. All these problems are definitely related to bank loan support. In 1980, total earnings for commune and brigade enterprises amounted to 61.4 billion yuan, an increase of only 19 percent over the previous year, while bank loans to commune and brigade enterprises during 1980 were 82 percent higher than during the previous year, a problem of loan support being given too energetically. This is an important current aspect of rural economic and rural banking work requiring readjustment and control. Needed is a conscientious inspection and inventorying of loan work for commune and brigade enterprises. In places where a lot of loans have been made, problems are not necessarily large; and in places where a small number of loans have been made, there are not necessarily no problems. Specific problems require specific analysis to understand the situation and for case by case handling. It is necessary both to look at the seriousness of existing problems in commune and brigade enterprises, and to look at the importance of development of commune and brigade enterprises in development of commodity production, enlivening the rural economy, invigorating markets, and stabilizing the economy. It is necessary to grasp the principle of the welfare of a part being subordinate to the welfare of the whole, and on the basis of many mergers and much retooling, and a little closing and suspension to play up strengths, play down weaknesses, accentuate advantages and avoid disadvantages, adapt general methods to specific situations, and handle matters on a case by case basis. In getting control over loans, loans should be stopped and loan funds recovered in cases of blind plant construction, redundant plant construction, where large industries compete for raw materials with backward enterprises, and in cases where it has already been decided that enterprises will be closed, suspended, merged, or retooled. In enterprises where necessary, but in which management and administration is poor, loan funds should be strictly



controlled and used for restructuring. In the case of farming industries, hatching industries, energy industries, and enterprises that serve foreign trade and light and textile industries that have prospects for development, in which management and administration is good, that do not compete with large plants for raw materials, the products of which are marketable, and the operation of which produces profits, loan funds for support should be given in a positive yet professional way to promote their healthy development. In the work of supporting commune and brigade enterprises, particular emphasis must be given the "extensive" development track becoming an "intensive" development track, i.e., making the most of production potential in existing enterprises, using a relatively small investment to derive optimum economic benefits, so that they play a greater role in enlivening the rural economy and stabilizing the national economy.

Fourth is need for strict regulation of unsecured loans without collateral to guard against credit inflation. Capital represents goods and goods are the foundation for capital. All capital investment must be secured with materials (including market regulation within plan and outside of plan). Only in this way can the balance of public finance, loans, and material goods be maintained. Unsecured loans for which there is no collateral must inevitably produce credit inflation, create market pressures, and stimulate price inflation.

In order both to help development of production and help withdrawal of currency from circulation, attention should also be given the following in supplying rural credit capital: more support for capital needed for productive purposes, and proper control over capital needed for consumption purposes; more support for capital needs where investment is slight, results quick, benefits great, and repayment possible within a short period of time, and proper control over capital needed for self-sufficient production; more support of capital needed for small cash investments; proper control over capital needed for large cash investments.

In short, by controlling the aforesaid several major aspects, it will be possible to virtually plug all the holes that make for willynilly investments in farm credit work. This is a sort of control that is of positive significance both as a point of departure and as a point of return in development of production. The passive view that holds that "the fewer issued the better" in regard to farm loans should stand corrected.

#### Correct Handling of Several Relationships in Rural Banking Work

In order to achieve credit issuance that is able both to effectively support rapid development of agricultural production and able to effectively control rural credit, it is also necessary to correctly handle the following three relationships.

(1) Proper handling of the relationships among vigorous support to diversification, development of commodity production, and active support to grain production.

At the present time, the principal ingredient and orientation in readjustment of the structure of agricultural production is to turn sole concentration on grain production to the track of diversified, all-around development in which the five industries of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and

fisheries develop simultaneously. This means a gradual movement from the development track of small scale agriculture and small scale grain production to the development track of large scale agriculture and large scale grain production. This is the guiding thought behind readjustment of the structure of agricultural production, and it is also the guiding thought behind Bank of Agriculture support to agricultural production.

As far as China is concerned, grain production still constitutes the foundation for agricultural production; it cannot be ignored or relaxed. However, in any given area, general methods may be adapted to local situations. Where a place is suitable for grain, grain should be grown; where a place is suitable for forests, forests should be grown; where a place is suitable for animal husbandry, livestock should be grown; where a place is suitable for fish, fish should be grown in an accentuation of strengths and avoidance of weaknesses to make the most of advantages. Making the most of advantages is also not doing a single thing, but rather giving proper emphasis to individual things with a single industry being paramount, plus diversification into many things. This is the only way to more advantageously make full use of the abundant natural resources and labor resources of rural villages for the achievement of a situation in which the land yields its utmost, people produce to the limit of their endowments, and goods are used to the full for invigoration of the rural economy.

It should be pointed out that the fundamental problem in China's agriculture is the need to increase in rural village production of all kinds of goods so that the peasants may become prosperous. Unless we do a good job in producing the goods used in a socialist economy, food, clothing, items for use, and industrial raw materials, we have no hope of getting ahead.

It is in this spirit that the Bank of Agriculture and credit cooperatives should, while actively supporting grain production, also vigorously support development of diversification. Distribution and use of capital should be the focus of support. Particularly in places where resources are abundant, conditions are good in every respect, and potential is great but where diversification has not yet been very well developed, this should be treated as an important link.

(2) On the relationship between support for the system of responsibility for production and consolidation of the collective economy.

In order to readjust the management system of people's communes that impair peasant enthusiasm for production and obstruct development of production, all jurisdictions are now in process of promoting various forms of a system of responsibility for production. This is an inevitable trend in reform of the rural economy management system, and it is an important measure in agriculture today for the readjustment of production relationships and the emancipation of productivity so that production relationships will further match development of productivity.

Following promotion of a system of responsibility for production, many new problems arise for rural banking work.

First was new changes in the loan structure. A gradual increase came about in the proportion of individual commune members who were recipients for loans, while the ratio of collective recipients declined relatively. In the use of loans, short term production expenses and medium and small size production equipment loans gradually increased, while loans for large equipment and capital construction of farmlands declined relatively. Loans to individual commune members were used more in production than for living. Both in production and in use of funds there was a lot of autonomy and little blind guidance, and much careful calculation with little extravagance and waste. These new changes in the loan structure reflected prevailing loan policies. In the principles for doing things as well as in accustomed conceptions and work methods, numerous problems require commensurate changes without which it will be very difficult to meet changed conditions.

Second is that both the depth and breadth of rural banking work have raised new demands. Following promotion of systems of responsibility for production, customers for bank and credit cooperative services increased greatly; the range of contacts broadened; the quantity of services became greater; and work became heavier. Objective conditions required our further improvement of service attitude and a change for the better in our work style to improve quality of service. We will have to go into the rural villages, cater to the needs of the peasants, unite closely with the masses, and accommodate the masses in every respect. We will have to diligently study how to run first rate banking business office and credit cooperatives, and in maintaining the principle of essentially the same benefits for banking business office staff and workers as for credit cooperative staff and workers, cause their organizational setup, personnel assignments, and professional division of labor to undergo equitable readjustment and reform, the better to play the role that grassroots organizations should play. At the same time, it will be necessary to expand and strengthen the work of credit cooperative branches below the commune level to make them truly play the role of a popular lending organization. This is a major key in whether current rural banking work can keep pace of the needs of the developing situation.

The third is that the relationship between farm credit and debts has conferred new substance and raised new problems. For example whether general production expenses and small production equipment loans are the responsibility of the original production team for unified repayment or whether they are the responsibility of commune members practicing a system of responsibility for repayment. Who should be responsible for repayment of loans for farm machinery and equipment and water conservancy projects, and how responsibility for old borrowed funds should be placed, and how they should be repaid etc. are all problems requiring study and solution.

(3) On strengthening of the relationship between withdrawal of credit and withdrawal of goods.

There are numerous channels for the withdrawal of rural village currency. There is public finance tax revenues and profit income. There is labor revenue in the service trades. There is savings taken in by the banks themselves and the collection of loans that have matured, as well as transfer accounts settlements and cash management. There is also the income of commercial departments from

sales of goods etc. All of these withdrawal channels are closely related to the work of the Bank of Agriculture. They must be given all-around serious attention; planning as a whole must be done; attention must be given the main points, general attention given, and each handled separately.

Bank withdrawal of credit is an important withdrawal channel. Presently China lacks an abundance of goods and saleable commodities are lacking. In addition, under present conditions of a tremendous increase in rural cash put in circulation, further expansion of savings funds, prompt collection of loans that are due, and strengthening of rural transfer accounts settlements and cash management are particularly necessary.

However, fundamentally speaking, the principal channel for rural withdrawal from circulation of currency is withdrawal of commodities. When we are giving attention to the work of withdrawing currency from circulation in rural areas, we need to give extremely close attention to this key link of commodity withdrawal. If one's thinking does not emphasize this point, the work will be off the mark. All facets of Bank of Agriculture work, particularly commodity loan work, should actively support and assist the purchase and marketing work of rural commercial units, both in the prompt procurement of special agricultural by-products and in the prompt supply to communes, brigades, and individual commune members of the means of production and the means of livelihood that they need. When there is a flow of goods, both procurement and marketing burgeon, enlivening the rural economy for a good job in both the circulation of commodities and withdrawal of commodities from circulation.

In addition, the Bank of Agriculture and the People's Bank in all jurisdictions should vigorously organize and support expansion of production by and increasing sources of supply of light and textile industries, and by industrial units making goods used in agriculture. They should make use of economic leverage to impel commercial units at all levels to buttress their thinking about agriculture being the foundation for diligent implementation of the CCP Central Committee's proposal for "priority supply to rural villages" of the means of production and the means of livelihood needed by peasants.

In summary, by correctly handling the relationships among the aforementioned several aspects, in its support to the work of agricultural production, the Bank of Agriculture will be able rather effectively to make the contribution it should make in the readjustment of the national economy.

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TREMENDOUS RAPESEED YIELDS REPORTEDLY ACHIEVED THROUGH SEEDLING TRANSPLANTING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Sixteen Counties Win Stupendous Increases in Yields as High Yield Farming Techniques for Rape Spread"]

[Text] The Oil Bearing Crop Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences has guided the spread of high yield farming techniques for rape in some parts of the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, resulting in tremendously increased yields this year from 1,565,200 mu of rape in 16 counties. Total output was 63.5 percent higher than last year, yields per mu increasing an average 21.3 percent over last year. It is estimated that 50 percent of the increased output is attributable to promotion of high yield farming techniques for rape.

Since the fall of 1977 and using Guangqi County in Hubei Province as its starting point, the institute has emphasized demonstrations in the promotion of high yield farming techniques for rape that principally employs transplants of vigorous seedlings. As a result, through year after year increases by about 10 percent in total rape output for the province, yields have risen from 63 jin to 233.4 jin per mu.

Beginning in 1980, the Oil Bearing Crop Institute continued to organize and promote high yield farming techniques for rape primarily through the transplanting of vigorously growing seedlings. They did this in 16 counties in the four provinces of Hubei, Hunan, Anhui and Jiangxi, achieving remarkable economic results. This year, these 16 counties produced 1,565,200 mu of rape for a net increase in rapeseed yields of 24 jin per mu, and a total increase in rapeseed output of 31.93 million jin at a value of 16,763,000 yuan.

During the past several years, the Oil Bearing Crop Institute has conducted large-scale experiments in the rape growing area of the middle reaches of the Yangtze River on rape varieties, time of sowing, seedling heterosis, density, moisture, fertilizer application, and all around high yields, and it has written more than 20 papers on these subjects including "Structure of High Yields for Rape," "Winter Development of Rape" and "A Study of High Yield Techniques for Rape Grown in Central China Wetlands."

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'SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO' DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

HK150958 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese No 57, 2 Nov 81 p 2

[Report from Beijing: "The Most Important Measures in China's Strategy for Agricultural Development"]

[Text] "In the past, the erroneous leftist policies of promoting a unitary economic element and an unitary management form were important causes of our failure to achieve rapid development of agriculture in China." In his comprehensive analysis of China's strategy for agricultural development made at a recently held large symposium, Zhan Wu, director of the agricultural economics institute under the Academy of Social Sciences of China, noted that such policies had done great harm. He also called for establishing a structure in which collective ownership holds the dominant position and coexists with various economic elements, management forms and production responsibility systems. This is the most important measures in China's strategy for agricultural development.

At present, our country's academic circles are having lively discussions on issues concerning agricultural development strategy. Zhan Wu has put forward his tentative plan to ensure the realization of the goals in China's strategy for agricultural development.

Respect Proprietary Rights and Self-Management Rights in the Collective Economy.  
Allow Peasants to Voluntarily Choose a Management Form.

To define the adoption of the collective economy as the principal part of our long-term and stable strategy while actively developing state-operated agriculture and household sideline production and allowing the existence and development of individual farming in given conditions, is of great importance to the strategy for agricultural development. It is also imperative to respect proprietary rights and self-management rights in the collective economy, allow peasants to voluntarily choose a management form, allow the crosswise integration of different types of economies and allow the coexistence of diverse forms.

The coexistence of the public economy and household sideline production for a long period is inevitable. Their coexistence means that they can work in coordination on a reciprocal basis. Household sideline production can play an important role that cannot be replaced by the public economy. We should increase the proportion of household sideline production in agriculture.



Referring to foreign economies, Zhan Wu noted: there are three economic forms among the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries; the economic form with the state-owned economy as its main part (the Soviet Union); the economic form with the collective economy as its main part (Hungary); and the economic pattern with the individual economy as its main part (Poland). Practice has proved that the Hungarian economic form with the collective economy as its main part has achieved better results.

#### Abandon the Predatory Form of Management and Establish a Good Agricultural Ecosystem

We must conscientiously adopt the viewpoint of an ecological balance in directing all agriculture (including farming, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery) and gradually transform vicious circles into beneficial ones. From a long-term point of view, this approach will be one that is characterized by small investments and greater returns.

We should comprehensively implement the policy on simultaneously developing farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. Farmers must completely abandon the predatory form of management, implement the principle of paying equal attention to both using the soil and nourishing the soil, and properly apply crop rotation and reverse cropping. Farmers must also attach importance to integrating modern science and technology with traditional farming and to the integration of organic farming and inorganic farming. By doing so, our country's agricultural development will be characterized by low consumption, low costs and great beneficial results.

Our country's current percentage of forest cover is 50 percent lower than the average world level. It will take great effort to raise China's current 12.7 percent of forest cover to 20 or 30 percent by the year 2000. At present, the crux of the matter is that we must put the stress on planting forests to be utilized as fuel and fast-growing timber forests so as to meet the peasant households' demands for firewood and timber. This is where we can open a speech to terminate vicious ecological cycles. An effective way to quicken the pace at which trees are planted everywhere is to arrange specialized afforestation contracts including contracts made with specialized households for afforestation and forest protection. Those barren hills which the state-run or collective units are unable to open up should be given to commune members as hills for their personal use so as to mobilize every household to engage in afforestation.

Nearly half of our country's pastures have deteriorated due to exceeding the stock capacity and our neglecting the building of pastures. From now on, we must strictly set stock capacity limits, establish a pasture responsibility system or assign pastures for the personal use of commune members.

In our reservoirs, we should develop fish farming and plant water caltrops so that aquatic products can feed on one another.

Our offshore and freshwater fishing resources have suffered astonishing sabotage. The way out for our fishery at present and for quite a long time to come lies in artificial breeding. We must implement the principle of integrating breeding with fishing, with the emphasis on breeding. We must stipulate restricted fishing times and restricted fishing zones so as to protect our offshore fishery.

#### Readjust the Unitary Ecological Structure of Agriculture. Restore Our Rural Economy's Organic Relationships

On the basis of maintaining a stable increase in the total grain output, we must gradually increase the proportions of industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, industry, commerce and transportation in the value of output, the area of land utilized and the disposition of labor. Thus, we will be able to establish a rural agricultural economic structure in which there is a close integration of grain and industrial crops, farming is closely integrated with forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, and there is combined development of farming, industry, commerce and transportation.

During the 1979-1980 period, although over 60 million mu of farmland had been switched from growing grain to growing industrial crops or planting trees, the total grain output during this period reached the highest level in the history of the PRC. This has proved that the above-mentioned guiding principles are completely feasible.

We should make use of farming's reciprocal relationships with forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery in order to quicken the pace of developing agriculture and particularly the pace of developing forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery and other diversified undertakings. The unified management of the production, the processing, the sale and the transportation of agricultural products is essentially aimed at changing disjointed rules and regulations of the irrational management systems and restoring the dialectical relationships inherent in these sectors of the rural economy. This is a strategic measure to rationalize our rural economic structure and our rural management system.

#### Restore Our Socialist Agricultural Commodity Economy and Establish Agricultural Products Bases

At present, our country's net agricultural commodity rate is only 30 percent while the average net agricultural commodity rate in developed countries is over 90 percent. Compared with developed countries, we still have a long way to go.

In order to develop commodity production, first of all, in making overall production arrangements, we must gradually realize regional, specialized and intensive management and establish agricultural products bases; secondly, we must devote major efforts to developing a diversified economy and agricultural product processing industries and support the development of specialized households and their integrated units.

The so-called "chopper-whip policy" for purchasing agricultural products--when there are not enough agricultural products, "the whip is used for gathering together enough agricultural products"; if there are too many agricultural products, "the chopper is used for chopping off surplus agricultural products"--has been a great obstacle to the development of a commodity economy. This shows that reforming the circulation system and structure is a task which brooks no delay.

**Attach Importance to Investment in Education and Change the Rural Situation in Which Educational and Scientific Levels Are Low and Technological Management Is Bad**

To realize the modernization of agriculture, we cannot just pay attention to intensifying labor. What is more important is to pay attention to intensifying technology and scientific knowledge.

Our past neglect of investment in education has had serious consequences. The current educational and scientific levels and the current management standard of the broad masses of commune members and cadres at the basic level are very low. Moreover, 30 percent of our rural youngsters and people who are in the prime of life [aged between 30 and 50], are illiterate. These are great difficulties in developing our rural technological forces.

At present, we must do well in eliminating illiteracy, reform our agricultural educational structure and system and strengthen secondary technical education and the spare-time technical education for peasants.

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# GREATER EMPHASIS ON BEAN PRODUCTION URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Zheng Zhuojie [6774 0587 2638], Crop Varieties Resource Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences: "Need for Serious Attention to Research About and Production of Edible Beans"]

[Text] All bean crops, with the exception of soybeans, are termed edible beans. Numerous countries in the world and several international agricultural research centers give serious attention to production of edible beans and to the study and use of their germ plasma resources.

In China, edible bean crops are distributed everywhere, and there are numerous types, notably peas, broad beans, adzuki beans, mung beans, kidney beans, variegated string beans, red beans, lima beans, snow peas, cowpeas, bian [565C] beans [a king of kidney bean], small flat beans, goabeans, and yingzui beans [7751 0878 6258] etc. Germ plasma resources for edible beans are also extremely abundant. As early as the 1950's more than 10,000 kinds had been collected. Many superior varieties such as the small red bean from Tianjin and the northeast, the broad beans from Zhangjiakou, the xiangzhu beans [7449 3796 6258] of Jiaying, the broad beans of Qinghai, the large white kidney beans of Yunnan and Shaanxi, the large black speckled kidney beans of Sichuan and Guizhou, the mung beans of Shandong and Hebei, and the white cowpeas of Anhui, Jiangsu, and Yunnan are famous throughout the country.

Edible beans contain abundant protein and various amino acids required by the human body. Bean stalks have a general protein content of from 8 to 14 percent, more than double that of crops in the grass family. They make a fine fodder for livestock. The roots of edible beans are able to fix nitrogen and function to increase soil fertility. Numerous edible bean varieties may also be used directly as medicines, as is the case with mung beans, which relieve internal heat or fevers, or small red beans which can act as a diuretic, strengthen the kidneys, and reduce swelling.

However, these edible beans so much enjoyed by the broad masses of people have seen a steady decline for many years in the area of their cultivation and in their total output, some valuable varieties being on the border of extinction. One of the main reasons affecting study and expansion of production of edible beans has been that they are said to be "low yield crops." In fact, with just a little improvement in slapdash farming methods, and by giving them the care

they should have, outputs of edible beans can be remarkably increased. Cases in point include usual yields of 300 to 350 jin per mu of broad beans in Qidong County, Jiangsu Province, and yields of from 500 to 900 jin per mu from wide area cultivation of broad beans at the Qugou Farm in Qinghai. In the high and cold region of Qinghai Province and under conditions of extensive [as contrasted with intensive] cultivation, peas produced yields of 200 jin per mu.

In order to satisfy the people's needs and the needs of foreign trade for edible beans, it is recommended that departments concerned and all jurisdictions give serious attention to edible bean production, and strengthen their scientific research in this regard.

First, it is necessary to collect edible bean plasma resources to preserve this precious wealth in order to avoid irreversible losses. China's formerly collected edible bean plasma resources have sustained severe losses, particularly in the Yangtze River basin and in some provinces and regions south of it, where a large portion or some has been lost. In these provinces and regions, collection or supplemental collection must be begun at once.

Second, it is recommended that all agricultural research units appoint specific people or establish special research organizations to perform collection, preservation, study and use work on edible beans and other farm crop plasma resources.

Third, when adjusting crop patterns, production of edible beans should be included in farm production plans. Places accustomed to growing edible beans should revive this production as soon as possible. Agricultural research units in various famous bean growing areas should work together with agricultural production departments to increase production and research on famous local bean varieties.

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## PLANTING OF FORESTS TO PRODUCE FRUITS, NUTS, OILS URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Luo Yongquan [5012 3057 3123], Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences: "Development of Edible Oil Economic Forests"]

[Text] There are a great number of advantages to be had from China's vigorous development of chestnut, walnut, persimmons, dates, tea oil, tung oil, lichees, longans, coconuts, olives, almonds, mulberry, tea, and other food or oil tree forests.

### 1. No Competition With Grain for Cultivated Land, and Helpful in Solving the Grain Problem

China has a lot of hilly and mountainous land. In the southeast, in particular, the mountain area amounts to 70 to 80 percent of the total. In these areas, water, light, and heat resources are abundant, but the soil is rather infertile, irrigation conditions are rather poor, and they are not suited to the growing of ordinary grain crops. However, virtually everywhere it is possible to grow economic forests for the production of food and oil. For most such fruiting forests [2651 2654], nutrients are abundant, output is high, market value is great, and in some cases, exports from them can earn foreign exchange. According to experiments conducted in Shandong where good care was given, after 7 or 8 years of growth, each mu produced 500 to 600 jin of nuts. From tea oil trees in mountainlands of the south, tea oil yields ranged from 30 to 40 or 80 to 90 jin per mu. In the north, yields from chestnut, walnut, and persimmon trees ranged from 300 or 400 jin to more than 1,000 jin per tree. In the south, yields from lichee, longan, and olive trees also went as high as 1,000 jin or more per tree.

Additionally, food and oil forests also permit intercropping of medium tall or low crops to make full use of space and soil for multiple increases in output. On some sandy stretches in Shandong and Heibei, intercropping of dates and grain was done with no adverse effects on grain yields and an additional harvest of fresh dates. In the south, suitable intercropping of tea oil and rubber forests with tea, peanuts, and various grains might also increase output.

### 2. Able To Increase Water and Soil Retention To Help Guard Against Drought Disasters

A fundamental way to prevent drought disasters is revival of large tracts of forest vegetation cover. If general methods can be adapted to local situations



for the development of economic forests that produce food and oil, and within which low crops can be intercropped, a combination of soil and water retention and grain production can be achieved, and drought disasters can be reduced.

### 3. Helpful in Solving Rural Energy Problems

Large-scale development of economic forests that produce food and oil would permit not only the trimming of large numbers of twigs and branches to serve as fuel, but from fallen leaves and weeds methane gas could be produced to help solve rural problems in energy and fertilizer.

### 4. Great Benefits From Small Investment

In the opening of wasteland to cultivation in marginal areas today, an investment of between 200 and 300 yuan per mu is required, and for the growing of orchards, an investment of only several tens of yuan is required. For the planting of trees in the four besides [beside roads, streams, villages and houses], aside from the saplings, scarcely a single yuan has to be spent. Data from the Yangjiagu Brigade in Qianxi County, Hebei Province for 1978 shows the following net benefit from each yuan of investment in production: 0.96 yuan for agriculture, but 110.24 yuan for growing Chinese chestnuts, the latter being more than 100 times the former.

### 5. Promotion of Development of Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Sideline Occupations, and the Fishing Industry

Foreign experience shows that when pasture grass is grown in chestnut forests in a combination of forestry and livestock raising, benefits from the livestock industry are greater than benefits from the chestnuts. Were pasture grass to be planted widely in the coconut groves of Hainan Island after reform, several hundred thousand more cattle and sheep could be raised. Along with an expansion in economic forests producing food and oil can come large-scale development of the beekeeping industry. In most economic forests, the wood is hard. It is fine material for making furniture and for arts and crafts. Some twigs can be used for growing wood fungus and leaves may be used to feed tussah, mulberry silkworms, deer, and rabbits. Tree bark and fruit shells may provide tannin, tannin extract, and such chemical industry raw materials, and peaches, almonds, and ginkgo nuts are important medicinal materials.

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CSO: 4007/104

NEW PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "Tianjin Municipality Successfully Develops New Plant Growth Regulator; '784-1' Can Create Large Increases in Yield of Soybeans and Peanuts"]

[Text] Reporter Lu Zingzhi [6424 3237 2655] reports: Tianjin Municipality has successfully developed a new plant growth regulator--"784-1". Seeds of agricultural crops such as soybeans that are sown after being soaked in "784-1" solution can produce a stable per mu average increase of 22 percent in yield; peanuts can produce a stable per mu average increase of from 16 to 26 percent.

This new plant growth regulator was developed and synthesized by the Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Elements, Nankai University, under the personal guidance of Professor Chen Ruyu [7115 5423 3768] and Professor Yang Shixian [2799 4258 0341], honorary principal of Nankai University. With the cooperation of the scientific research departments and related units in Tianjin, Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Shandong, Hebei, Jiangsu, Anhui, and Sichuan, and after 3 consecutive years of repeated field experiments, ["784-1"] was recently confirmed by the evaluation meeting held by the Tianjin Municipal Science Committee.

The regulator "784-1" not only is effective for soybeans and peanuts, but it also produces a relatively good increase in the yield of rape and cotton and other such crops.

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CSO: 4007/83

# XIYANG COUNTY'S ACHIEVEMENTS REPORTED

HK101030 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Li Sirong [2621 1835 2837] and Zhao Zhansuo [6392 0594 6956]:  
"Party Policies Are Good; Xiyang Today Is Better Than Yesterday"]

[Text] /This year the county party committee has paid special attention to grasping four things. It has fully mobilized the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members. In a year of a severe drought rarely seen, agricultural, industrial and sideline production has increased on a wide scale countywide. The peasants in large numbers have written poems and chant a verse accompanied with hand claps to praise the party's policies and to express their joy over the bumper harvest./ [passage in boldface]

"Party policies are good. People work hard and the land yields treasure. New ways of earning a living have appeared. Considerable amounts of money are at people's disposal." Today, since the wounds caused by "learning from Dazhai" have healed, the people of Xiyang County enthusiastically write poems and chant a verse accompanied with hand claps to express their joy over their bumper harvest.

This year, agricultural output and harvest in Xiyang have increased on a wide scale. This is the second best year of bumper harvest. According to figures preliminarily verified by the statistical bureau of the county, the total grain output of the county has reached 225 million jin, a growth of 15.4 percent over last year. The total income from agriculture will reach 57.21 million yuan, a growth of 13.5 percent over last year. This year will be the year of the highest distributed income to the commune members since collectivization began.

This year, in exercising leadership over agricultural production, the Xiyang party committee has paid special attention to grasping four things which have received immense popular support.

First, proceeding from a desire to improve the livelihood of the broad masses of peasants as quickly as possible, the party committee has rationally readjusted the composition of grain crops under cultivation. In the past, in "learning from Dazhai," Xiyang took "grain as the key link and corn as the most important crop after grain." The growing of food grains other than wheat

and rice was abandoned. Grave disproportion occurred among the varieties of crops grown. This affected the implementation of the state's plans concerning the purchase of different varieties of grain, and also forced the peasants to consume only one type of grain. The masses said: "Before we had to learn from Dazhai, our livelihood was good. With the launching of the learning from Dazhai movement, every family had to consume a smaller quantity of wheat. When our county became a Dazhai-type one, everyday we had to eat food made of corn flour." This year, in exercising guidance over grain production, the party committee of the county has paid attention to economic effect, put forth the guiding ideology of "the necessity of grasping the output value in addition to grasping the quantity of output," and effected a reduction in the area sown with corn as well as expanding the area sown with rice, wheat, beans and other minor food grains. The production of food grains other than wheat has been greatly boosted, their output reaching 75.6 million jin, an increase of 16.21 million jin over 1978. The quantities of such grains harvested and threshed have been large and their output value has been high. This has not only helped ensure the satisfaction of the peasants' daily needs, but has also helped raise the income distributed by the collective. The masses of commune members have composed the following verse in praise of the food they can enjoy this year: "We can always have rice for making gruel for breakfast. Our lunch made of beans is delicious. Every 3 days we have two meals made of wheat flour. In this way, our daily life is good."

Second, proceeding from a desire to put an end to the situation of "a high output county suffering from poverty" as quickly as possible, the party committee of the county has conscientiously tackled the problem of the high cost of producing grain. In the past, Xiyang one-sidedly went after high grain output. Moreover, egalitarian practices were prevalent. In production, costs were disregarded and huge amounts of labor and funds were employed. Consequently, the growth in production costs far exceeded the growth in grain output. Nominally, Xiyang was an "advanced county" in our country. Actually, it was a "poor county with a high output." This year, aside from vigorously grasping systems of job responsibility in production, the party committee of the county has rectified on a full scale the running and management of the communes and production teams, so that this year the cost of producing grain has rapidly fallen to the lowest level since the "Great Cultural Revolution." This year, the total agricultural investment for the whole county is 9.43 million yuan, a decrease of 2.75 million yuan compared with 1978. The total labor input is 2.28 million mandays less than in 1978. The cost of producing a jin of grain is 4.2 fen, down from the 1978 figure of 5.7 fen.

Third, proceeding from a desire to restore to health and strengthen the collective economy as quickly as possible, the party committee of the county has vigorously promoted the development of a diversified economy. In the past, Xiyang regarded the industrial and sideline production undertaken by the communes and production teams as "capitalism inside the collective economy." These kinds of production were severely criticized, vigorously checked and drastically reduced. Consequently, the diversified economy of the county had been weak and the collective economy of the communes and production teams had been deprived of something essential. This year, the party committee of the county has organized the various units concerned to try all possible means to help the communes and production

teams open up many new categories of industrial and sideline production. Moreover, it has specifically grasped the work of enlivening the channels of production, supply and marketing that exist within the county and between the county and other localities. Diversified occupations have developed vigorously, the value of their output reaching 28.1 million yuan, accounting for half of this year's total income from agriculture and representing a growth of 40.3 percent compared with last year.

Fourth, proceeding from a desire to enable the peasants to become well off as quickly as possible, the party committee of the county has vigorously helped the commune members develop family sideline occupations. In the past, the peasants of Xiyang did not enjoy any freedom or right to undertake family sideline occupations. Although the undertaking of such occupations has been legitimate since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, people had dared not enthusiastically undertake such occupations because they were afraid of "cutting the tail" of capitalism. This year, the party committee of the county clearly declared that family sideline occupations represent a good way for the commune members to become well off through work. By methods such as ideological mobilization, encouragement by means of appropriate policies, economic assistance, highlighting typical examples for demonstration and so on, the cadres of the county authorities and communes have vigorously created conditions for the development of family sideline occupations. Very marked results have been achieved. This year, the income from family sideline occupations of all the commune members of the county (excluding the value of crops grown on private plots) will exceed 9.43 million yuan. The average income of each peasant from such occupations is more than 42 yuan.

This year, Xiyang achieved bumper harvest under severe drought conditions, which are more serious than the so-called "unprecedented" drought of 1973. From January to May, the total rainfall in the province was only 30.2 mm, a decrease of 10.3 mm compared with the figure of 40.5 mm for the same period in 1973. This year, most of the rivers and reservoirs in the county have run dry and the water levels in deep wells have fallen. Many communes and production teams have found it exceptionally difficult to get potable water for people and animals. Sowing was difficult in 80 percent of the 340,000 mu of plots that had to be sown in spring. Faced with such a serious drought, the party committee of the county complied with the wishes and demands of the masses and established as quickly as possible various systems of job responsibility among the communes and production teams, such as the systems of "one specialist" (specialist units undertaking work), "two links" (linking remuneration to the output of a group and linking remuneration to an individual workers' output), "two responsibilities" (each household being responsible for fulfillment of fixed output quotas, and each household being responsible for task completion), and so on. This greatly helped mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members in combating drought and sowing seeds in the spring. However, in combating the drought and sowing, there was no [word indistinct] as in past years, when "all sorts of containers from all families were used and all people regardless of age or sex went into action together." Nor were there disruptions caused by the aimless stopping of work at factories, shops and schools. Consequently, the work of spring sowing was done even more satisfactorily than in past years. The masses speak the truth: "Linking remuneration to output is like linking our hearts to production. People become intimately tied to the land. They do not take 'a single course of action.' Every family knows how to raise animals and cultivate crops!"



## VIGOROUS DEVELOPMENT OF FRESH WATER FISH INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Beijing NONGCUN KEXUE [RURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 11, Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Cong Ziming [0654 1311 2494] Deputy Director of State Aquatic Products Bureau]

[Text] Following the appearance of the proposal by Comrade Hu Yaobang [5170 5069 6721] at the 88th Central Secretarial Conference of March this year in the newspapers, to set a goal of 4-5 million tons of freshwater fish production in 3 to 5 years, a timely pen-discussion meeting to contribute to strategies for a vigorous development of China's freshwater fishery was launched in the Nos 9 and 10 issues of NONGCUN KEXUE. The discussion amounts to expressions of concern and support for the development of aquatic industries. The scientific arguments and constructive opinions proposed from different points of view by the participants of the pen-discussion will have a positive effect on promoting fish culture.

In this paper, I will also attempt to discuss some viewpoints concerning the possibility of achieving a yearly production of 4-5 million tons of freshwater fishes. On the basis of China's water surface condition, aquatic resources, and fish culture technology, this goal should be entirely possible to achieve, but if we take into consideration the altogether very poor foundation of fishery industry at the moment, the leaders and the masses must undergo a process of ideological transformation and improvement first. There must be a process of reform and reconstruction of the water surface for fish culture, the production of fingerlings, and the sources of feed materials. Even with respect to fish culture technology, a process of popularization and improvement is also needed. Hence, if freshwater fish production is to double during the 6th 5-year plan period and double once again during the 7th 5-year plan period so as to reach the goal of 4-5 million tons the possibility of realization appears to be much greater although the time is stretched several years longer.

#### I. Viewpoints on The Composing Elements of the 4-5 Million Production

Of China's inland water area of 3-4 hundred million mu, 75 million mu is suitable for fish culture and 16.50 million mu of which is composed of ponds. These ponds are distributed mainly in rural communes and brigades. This portion of the water surface is easily controlled. If the policy is right and the measure is energetically implemented, overall high yield is fully possible. Under the current condition, fish culture in ponds constitutes the most economical and the most easily



materialized part in the development of freshwater fish culture. If all the available ponds are thus utilized, the average production per mu may reach above 300 jin to amount to 2.5 million tons from this item alone.

Fish culture by the family of commune members is a new element following the 11th session of the 3d Plenum of the CPC. According to incomplete statistics of 5 provinces, more than 1 million families are now carrying out this practice and the number is continuously growing. On a rough estimate of 10 million families, with each family raising 40-50 jin of fish, the total will amount to more than 200 thousand tons. There are nearly 60 million mu water surface of lakes, reservoirs, streams, and rivers suitable for fish culture, and if measures are adopted to raise or increase the number of fish raised to produce 30 jin/mu, the total production may reach 900 thousand tons. In the state's plan, 2.1 million mu of commercial fish foundations have been and will continue to be constructed to produce 400 jin/mu, the total will amount to 420 thousand tons. Besides, if natural catches are maintained at the present level, the production will be 300 thousand tons.

When the above items are added together, the total production will exceed 4 million tons. The key to realization of this proposal rests on the quality of work in the future. It is entirely possible to implement the proposal ahead of time.

## II. The Need for Carrying Out the Major Items of Work

(1) Further strengthening policy by improving understanding and leadership: Freshwater fish culture has not had the needed emphasis for a long time. There have been many limitations and very few supports. The basic reason for its not being developed has been a lack of implementation of policy. There has been a great change since the 3rd plenum, however. From the middle of the 50's to the middle of the 60's, the average yearly increase of freshwater aquatic production in the country is 4.5 percent; from the middle 60's to the middle 70's, it is 3.5 percent. The average increase reaches 8.8 percent a year in 1979 and 1980, and it is 10.8 percent higher for 1980 compared with 1979 to create the highest level of increase in history. These facts fully demonstrate that if the leadership is strengthened, it is entirely possible to accelerate the fish production under the guidance of correct goals and policies. The current development in various regions is very uneven, however. The idea and policy of fish production are not yet emphasized in many regions. The condition of allowing areas of water surface to lay waste remains relatively common. Hence, there is a continuous need of liberating the mind to extinguish leftist influence so as to put fishery in its proper place.

(2) Fast extension of science and technology is an urgent job at present. China has had a very long history and a rich experience of fish culture, yet as far as the rural villages are concerned, a minimum level of knowledge of fish production remains commonly deficient. While fish culture development is being rushed at present, it is a very urgent responsibility to deliver the technology to the masses.

Moreover, the 3 great technological problems of seeds, feeds, and diseases remain to be resolved:

a. Good fish seeds are the foundation for developing freshwater fish culture:

The problem of extending good fingerlings should be studied from both aspects of quality and quantity improvement. With regard to quality, some signs of degeneration have appeared in China's domesticated species such as grass carp [*Ctenopharyngodon idellus* (C. & V.)] blue carp [*Mylopharyngodon piceus* (Richardson)] silver carp [*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (C. & V.)], *Aristichthys nobilis* (Richardson), *Cyprinus carpio* L., *Carassius auratus*, *Parabramis pekinensis* (Basil), and *Manis pentadactyla*, etc. The problem should be tackled scientifically to eliminate the symptoms as well as to find ways of permanent control. Techniques of purification and revitalization should be extended, using rejuvenated parent stock to replace the parent stock of a different locality, preventing old parents from breeding, and hybridization of closely related species as measures to eliminate the symptoms of degeneration, and using systematic selective breeding, research on cultivation of pure breeds, and establishment of pure and improved breed farms as measures to produce permanent control. Moreover, good breeds should be positively introduced to develop heterosis utilization and to extend various foreign varieties of carp, shrimp, etc.

With respect to increasing the quantity, good seed ponds should be constructed and many different ways should be adopted to raise fingerlings. For example, seeds may be collected from the ponds directly, nets and boxes may be placed in a pond to raise seed fish, seed fish may be cultivated in rice paddies, a cove of a reservoir, a fork of a reservoir, a lake, or a stream may be used to raise fingerlings. Wherever there is a problem of obtaining fingerlings, there is a limit in the condition of raising fingerlings, or the supply of fish seeds cannot meet the demand, the system of propagation should be reformed according to the local situation. The cycle of fish culture should be shortened so as to extend the technique of raising fingerlings into edible fish within a single year.

b. To do a good job of feed and fertilizer supply is the material guarantee determining high yield in fish culture. Insufficient feed and allowing fingerlings to grow naturally have for a long time been a serious obstacle in fish production. This kind of practice of wanting the fish to grow well and at the same time to have less than enough to eat just will not do. The speed of growth of fish, the degree of meatiness, and the quantity of yield are determined by the quantity of feed and its nutritional value. In a way, feed is fish and feed means yield. Only when there is a sufficient quantity of excellent feed can a production of 4-5 million tons be hopeful. In Shanghai and Zhejiang, the original fish feed is scientifically processed into a mixed feed to raise blue and grass carps. Good results of fast growth, high yield, and low cost have been obtained in the experimental project. The average yield of fish per mu is about 1000 jin net, amounting to a profit of 300-400 yuan. The problem of feed supply and proper use of feed should, therefore, be instantly resolved scientifically. Multiple ways of planting, raising, gathering, and mixing should all be adopted to resolve the problem of feed materials.

c. Prevention and control of fish diseases form an important key to high yield: With the development of fish industry, the area of fish culture is enlarged, the density increased, and the problem of fish diseases sharpened. Methods of primarily prevention must be studied. Waste and foreign matter must be timely removed to keep the water clean and clear to guarantee the fish pond to be hygienic. If attention is not given to prevention and control of fish diseases, diseases may spread

to destroy a high yield fish pond completely. At present, it is especially important to insist upon cleaning and disinfecting the fish pond, the seed fish, the feed storage, and the tools. The management and sterilization of feed and manure must be standardized to implement the rule of fixed quality, fixed quantity, fixed feeding time, and fixed location for adding feed. Scattering lime or other drugs periodically into the pond may prevent fish diseases and they may also have an early control action if a disease should occur.

There should also be positive research studies on reforming the fish culture system. Fish ponds should be reconstructed adopting scientific measures. Knowledge of fish culture should be regularly popularized to extend suitable and advanced techniques, and train specialists so that the goal of 4-5 million tons of production may be realized sooner.

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CSO: 4007/119

CHANGE OF ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS IN RURAL AREAS NOTED

HK140659 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 81 p 5

[Article by Zhou Qiren [0719 0366 0088] and Wang Xiaoqiang [3769 1420 1730]:  
"On the Changes in the Structure of Economic Functions in the Countryside  
of Chuxian Prefecture"--note passages within slantlines denote boldface type]

[Text] In the regions implementing fixing output quotas for each household and assigning the households full responsibility for task completion, peasant households have played a more prominent role in their economic activities. Some of the original economic functions of the collective economy have been transferred to peasant households, and some have changed. In addition, some new functions have emerged. In order to study the development and changes in the structure of economic functions in the countryside, we carried out an investigation in Chuxian Prefecture, Anhui Province, which began to practice assigning the households full responsibility for task completion at a comparatively early date.

/What functions has the collective economy transferred to peasant households?/

/1. Directly organizing productive labor./ This includes the arrangements of crops on the contracted land, preparations for production (mechanical and animal power, seeds, fertilizer and farm chemicals), the implementation of technological measures for increasing production, the allocation of labor force in each household for planting and harvesting, the repair and use of machinery and tools and the change and replacement of jobs. The situation in which a few cadres were busy urging the peasants to carry out planting and harvesting has ended. Although agricultural work is still tiring, it is more regular. The economic effect has been raised.

/2. Accumulation./ Public accumulation funds are increasing, and accumulation from peasant households is increasing even more rapidly. In 1980, the peasant households in the whole prefecture purchased 126 large and medium-sized tractors, 1,933 hand-held tractors, 1,926 processing machines, 18 trucks for agricultural use and 25,298 draft cattle. Their reproductive capability has been greatly enhanced. In addition, the surplus funds of the peasant households may be used for investment in the reproduction of the commune and brigade-run enterprises.

/3. Credit./ Bank loans and credit are being shifted to peasant households. Comrades of the agricultural banks in various counties said that the credit of the peasant households was much better than that of the production teams in the past. In the past, loans of 500,000 to 700,000 yuan provided every year by the bank of Ding Yuan County could not be recalled. Last year, a loan of 1.8 million yuan was provided by the bank, and in the same year 1.87 million yuan were recalled (70,000 yuan being an old loan).

/4. Allocation and supervision./ The allocation relations have not only greatly increased the proportion of the total income earned by the peasants from allocation, but what is more important is that they have given the peasants the right to supervise the various expenses of the collective.

Following the development of the economy, some changes and recombination have taken place in some economic functions the peasant households are responsible for. Judging from the tendency that has emerged in Chuxian Prefecture, first, the functions the peasant households are responsible for have changed from "overall" to "specialized." Following the enhancement of efficiency in the plantation industry and the expansion of scope and the increase of items in sideline production, some peasant households have developed into specialized households. The division of specialized work among the peasant households is beginning to perk up. Some peasant households are beginning to undertake highly technological jobs such as breeding, raising seedlings, curing tobacco and carrying out the five rural crafts. In the peasant households, there are special people who are responsible for the breeding of rabbits, pigs, sheep and cattle. This is in preparation for the emergence and development of specialized households in sideline production. Second, on a voluntary basis and under the principle of mutual benefit, large numbers of peasant households have jointly undertaken to run the commune and brigade enterprises that some individual peasant households are not capable of running independently. In addition, following the increase of the surplus labor force and funds of the peasant households, many localities have witnessed the emergence of foodstuffs and oil processing factories, bean-curd mills, hatcheries, small-scale brick-kilns, blacksmiths' and carpenters' cooperatives, small inns, snack shops and the coordinating organizations of plantation and breeding industries. Take Jiashan County as an example. It already has 1,078 fixed integrated bodies participated in by 4,415 households. It has 1,322 temporary coordinating organizations participated in by 9,728 households. The number of peasant households that have joined the above two organizations accounts for 14 percent of the total number of peasant households in the whole county. Objectively, these coordinating organizations of different forms are gradually becoming new economic integrated bodies which have not only the functions that maintain various complex relations with other peasant households and economic units, but also the functions in which plans, management, allocation and accumulation take shape within the integrated bodies from simple to complex forms. Third, agricultural technological branches that cannot be coped with by individual peasant households due to their lack of accumulated experience have increased. In order to receive technological instructions and assistance from the research centers more effectively, the peasant households are beginning to form new relations with them. Along with the emergence of exemplary households in



science and technology and of member households in the peasants' science associations, peasant households' consultancy offices affiliated to the science and technology stations, seed companies, plantation protection companies and agrochemical companies have emerged in the original agricultural scientific system. These two are combined together by means of the responsibility system in science and technology and contracts of science and technology.

/Do we still need the collective after some of the economic functions are transferred? The answer is affirmative./

First, under the prerequisite of adhering to the system of public ownership of land, the functions to allocate, adjust and manage land must be effectively exercised by the collective. It is obvious that in order to protect the public ownership of land, the transfer, renting out and selling and buying of land are prohibited and that the collective must exercise strict supervision and control on building houses and digging ponds privately on the land the peasant households have contracted to undertake. In addition, in order to suit the changes in population and labor force, the collective must carry out the necessary adjustment of land in an organized way.

Second, large agricultural machinery must be used under collective unified leadership because it is too large to be taken on by the peasant households. For the same reason, scattered peasant households cannot privately manage or use water conservancy facilities. Many communes and production brigades have told us that 20-30 percent of civil disputes are caused by contradictions in water conservancy. It is imaginable that water conservancy facilities will be disrupted and the use and management of water will be in chaos if we adopt an attitude of noninterference.

Third, the functions exercised by the collective for the supply of the means of production are indispensable to the peasant households. A certain number of able peasant households can purchase part of the means of production. But when the basic means of production are in urgent need, large-scale supply of selected seeds, chemical fertilizer, agricultural machinery and saplings has to be carried out in a unified way by the collective.

Fourth, the peasant households can carry out small-scale capital construction of water conservancy works. But large and medium-scale structures must be constructed under the overall planning and organizational leadership of the collective. In addition, the collective must undertake the function of resisting certain natural calamities. In the battle against the floods in 1930, Jiashan County was able to gather more than 20,000 people in 1 1/2 hours to consolidate an embankment more than 10 kilometers long. This is something which was beyond the capability of scattered peasant households.

Fifth, the development of commune and brigade-run enterprises, the allocation of labor force, the collection of funds, the planning of production orientation and particularly the repayment of a comparatively high income from industry and sideline production to agriculture must be coordinated within the sphere of the collective to guarantee the internal proportionate development of the collective.



In addition, the indirect economic functions undertaken by the collective are indispensable to the normal progress of social production which includes giving special consideration to households in difficulty, collective welfare, afforestation in large areas, the popularization of new technology, the rapid transmission of market information, the protection of public property, the fulfillment of various contracts and guaranteeing the successful fulfillment of the state plan and the state's purchase tasks. Moreover, following the development of the production of rural commodities and the intensification of multilateral economic relations in society, many new functions which the collective did not have and which scattered peasant households were not able to undertake will emerge. It is necessary to establish new functional departments and institutions to supervise and control new economic integrated bodies formed among different production brigades and communes. This includes supervision and control on taxation and legislation and the enforcement of law in the economic field.

We should understand that the unified carrying out of the above various functions does not mean "eating out of a big pot," nor does it mean the negation of the initiative of the peasant households. It is the prerequisite and guarantee for the smooth carrying out of the economic activities of the peasant households. Obviously, the present transfer of economic functions is partial. It does not mean too, and cannot possibly, turn over all the economic functions to the peasant households. Of course, we must also understand that, following the partial transfer, a change in the contents and form of the functions exercised by the collective will take place. We have to settle appropriately through negotiations the things which were done instantly in the past. This certainly requires us to raise the unified management of the collective to a new level and to change and promote the methods and style of work of the cadres.

The implementation of various forms of responsibility system has caused a new transfer of the economic functions in the rural areas. A new change has taken place in the functional structure in the rural areas. In view of the present situation, some functions are to be turned over to the peasant households, some will be undertaken by the various integrated bodies newly organized by the peasants, some will be undertaken by the state-run or collective economic organizations and some will be undertaken by the commune and brigade-run organizations which are combined with the state organs. How to combine the economic functions, which are differently undertaken according to various levels and which are at the same time each other's prerequisite, into an organic whole is an important problem which needs to be perfected in the responsibility system in the rural areas. Without the coordination of the various functions, there will be no unification of the interests of the state, the collective and the peasants. Therefore, in implementing the responsibility system, we should further consummate the multilevel functional structure in the countryside to promote the development of the productive forces. At present, the contact system which is being extensively carried out in the countryside is an effective method for combining the functions at all levels. Grasping the link and summing up the experience in this respect will be beneficial to achieving the above-mentioned goal.

CPPCC MEMBERS DISCUSS AFFORESTATION

OW131107 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] The members attending the fourth session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee on 10 December held panel discussions on various draft resolutions adopted during the session and discussed the draft namelist for nominating additional vice chairmen and Standing Committee members to the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

During the past several days, the members also discussed the motion adopted at the fourth session of the Fifth NPC, for a nationwide voluntary tree-planting drive. They held that afforestation and covering the motherland with trees is an important fighting task at present.

In his speech, member Zhang Su said: It is necessary to rely on the masses in afforestation work, and we must have concrete measures. I have been in Yanbei, (Youyun) and (Suxian) areas. Those areas were originally barren mountains of loess plateau. The people there had no fuel and had to use horse dung. The masses started to plant trees in 1952 and afforested over 1.2 million mu of land as of 1956, covering 40 percent of the respective areas. As a result, the weather underwent a drastic change with more rain and less wind and sand. The areas reaped bumper harvests in agricultural production and achieved success in livestock breeding. They have obtained both fuel and fodder. In those places no one cut trees in a wanton manner; everyone took good care of trees.

Member Li Buxin said: During the past several years we saw more damage to forests than nurturing. More trees were dead than alive. Soil erosion is most serious in China's northwest region. Some people have said that the mountains are high, the land is composed of loess, water is inadequate and trees cannot grow well in the region. In fact, they are wrong. We have seen oases in uninhabited deserts. This shows that we can also plant trees on a loess plateau.

Member Xiong Fu said: China's forests have been seriously damaged several times in recent years. According to ancient books, there were many trees in the upper reaches of the Huang He. However, now we can only see a large stretch of barren land. Therefore, the most urgent thing now is to place the work of protecting forests on the daily agenda.

Member Xiong Fu suggested that the state and various provinces and counties set up natural environmental protection zones and tourist zones and unify their management.

Members Shuai Mengqi, Rong Gaotang and Zhu Muzhi proposed that while carrying out afforestation it is necessary to conscientiously practice economy in the consumption of lumber.

Shuai Mengqi said: We should presently correct social customs. Young people want a full room of furniture and to use a lot of lumber when they get married. China has a large population. If everyone wanted to do this, incalculable quantities of lumber would be wasted.

Zhu Muzhi proposed that we could use other materials besides lumber in making paper, including sugarcane dregs and rice straw.

Rong Gaotang proposed that we should prevent peasants from wantonly felling trees. We should first solve the problems of building materials and fuel. He said: In Suzhou Prefecture I saw collectively-built houses. For peasants in this manner, less land is occupied and fewer building materials are used. Each household has a marsh gas pond which helps it solve the problem of power for cooking and electric lights. We should vigorously disseminate this experience.

Li Shaokui and Li Fengen, national model workers, proposed that we conduct education on loving trees for the masses and children.

In their speeches, members from the CYL and the All-China Youth Federation proposed that we carry forward the honorable tradition of youth standing in the forefront of afforestation. Members of CYL units at the central level unanimously agreed to a proposal of setting up a nursery at the Beijing Xishan farm and implementing the nationwide tree-planting drive with concrete actions.

CSO: 4007/130

NPC DEPUTIES PROPOSE LAW TO PROTECT PASTURES

OW112351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--During a panel discussion, some minority deputies attending the fourth session of the Fifth NPC proposed that the state enact a law to protect the pastures and develop animal husbandry.

Xinjiang deputies Yang Yongqing, Zi Ya and others called on the state to give greater support to the development of livestock breeding and to formulate relevant policies to encourage its development. They suggested that a pastures law be enacted as soon as possible to protect the pastures and guarantee herdsman's power to make their own decisions. They noted that presently capital construction in animal husbandry was far from adequate. Little money was invested in animal husbandry resulting in a lack of ability to resist natural disasters. So when a natural disaster strikes, large numbers of livestock die. The state should give equal importance to animal husbandry and agriculture, pay attention to improving the pastures, strengthen capital construction in animal husbandry and strengthen the training of scientific and technical personnel for animal husbandry.

Peng Mengyu, NPC deputy from Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, said: Nei Monggol has 1.3 billion mu of grasslands that account for one-third of the country's total grassland area. Utilization of such vast grasslands without paying attention to construction will certainly result in its degeneration. I hope that the state will pay attention to grassland construction and animal husbandry development. Wang Feng, another deputy from Nei Monggol, also pointed out that to vigorously develop animal husbandry production, it is necessary to solve the question of ownership and utilization of pastures. The right to utilization of pastures should be fixed. At the same time, measures should be taken to protect, improve and construct pastures in order to create a material basis for the development of animal husbandry production. Localities in pastoral areas should plant trees and grass just as they plant crops. Pastoral areas should, of course, take livestock breeding as their main occupation. However, agricultural areas should also vigorously develop livestock breeding so as to increase the total number of livestock, increase the turnover rate of livestock and increase animal products.

CSO: 4007/130

PRC ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEVELOPS BETTER CATTLE

OW170822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA)--Chinese cattle breeders, using frozen semen, have developed 11,000 yak and cattle hybrids on plateaus 4,000 meters above sea level, according to a recent national yak research group meeting in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province.

There are 12 million yak on 66.7 million hectares of grassland in the Tibet, Xinjiang Uygur and Inner Mongolia Autonomous regions and in Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu and Yunnan provinces, accounting for 85 percent of the world's total. The animals are bred at 156 breeding stations by 1,000 technicians.

Hybrid yaks produce between 200 percent and 300 percent more milk and 70 percent more meat on average than ordinary animals. The maturing period of the new breed is also 50 percent shorter, and their value is 50 percent more, the meeting said.

In other animal husbandry developments, herdsmen in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region raised an all-time high of 402,000 camels this year, 3.3 percent more than last year, according to the region's animal husbandry department. Camels are raised both for transport and hair. The region's output of camel hair was nearly 1,200 tons this year, 13.3 percent more than last, the department said.

Shaanxi Province also increased its number of mules, horses, donkeys, cattle and sheep this year, said provincial authorities, following three years' consecutive development of animal husbandry. More than 300,000 drawing animals, 12 percent of the area's total, are raised individually by peasants.

Herdsmen in Nagqu Prefecture, a major pastoral area in the Tibet Autonomous Region, raised 2 percent more livestock this year than last despite a rare snowfall. Compared with last year, animal by-products, including wool, butter, mutton and beef, increased between 15 percent and 20 percent.

CSO: 4020/52

## BRIEFS

TREE-PLANTING--Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--At a panel discussion at the fourth session of the Fifth NPC, Ge Shiying, Huang Wenzhong, Qi Dingkuan and four other deputies of the Gansu provincial delegation suggested that efforts made by an enterprise, organ or school in the nationwide tree-planting campaign be regarded as a criterion for rating the unit during the yearend evaluation just like any other economic target. The deputies said all enterprises should organize special teams to plant trees on a contract basis. Some deputies suggested that in areas where the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household has been implemented, quotas for tree planting be also fixed for each household. The deputies maintained that success of the nationwide tree-planting campaign depends on policy as well as on science. They agreed with the State Council's policies on forest ownership, management and funding and on reward and punishment measures concerning the nationwide tree-planting campaign. Some deputies suggested that in promoting the campaign, it is necessary to carry out scientific studies on soil, water heads and climate and on the kinds of trees to be planted. They also maintained that it is necessary to work out tree planting plans according to local conditions. They suggested that once the resolution on the nationwide tree-planting campaign is promulgated, it will be necessary to give it wide publicity, work out concrete plans and do a down-to-earth job in making other preparations, particularly in sampling cultivation. [Text] [OW111429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 10 Dec 81]

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER QUOTA FULFILLMENT--Beijing, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--China's chemical fertilizer industry fulfilled this year's production quota 26 days ahead of schedule, according to the Ministry of Chemical Industry. By 11 December 57.5 million tons of standard chemical fertilizer had been turned out, 1.5 million tons more than the quota. Another 2 million tons are expected to be produced by the end of the year. The Municipality of Shanghai, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Sichuan, Yunnan, Jiangsu, Fujian, Henan, Hubei, Liaoning and Shanxi provinces fulfilled their quotas more than a month ahead of time. Quality of fertilizer was raised and electricity and coal consumption reduced this year. During the first 10 months of this year, 53 million tons of fertilizer were sold throughout the country, 5 percent more than for the same 1980 period. [Text] [OW151231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1354 GMT 14 Dec 81]



## ANHUI DELEGATES DISCUSS ZHAO'S WORK REPORT

OW110433 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1651 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--Members of the Anhui provincial delegation to the fourth session of the Fifth National People's Congress have earnestly discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of government over the past several days. The deputies unanimously pointed out: Premier Zhao's report has correctly estimated the present economic situation, laid down adequate principles for economic construction in the future, and scientifically analyzed the prospects for economic advance. The report, which deals with many concrete problems in an all-round way, is very persuasive. While holding panel discussions on the government work report, the deputies from Anhui freely discussed the profound changes in Anhui's economic situation over the past year in close connection with the actual conditions in their own localities and units.

Deputy Meng Fulin said: An unprecedentedly bumper harvest was reported in Anhui Province this year. Meanwhile, an all-round bumper yield has also been registered in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. The grain, rapeseed, flue-cured tobacco, tea, hemp and fruit output as well as the number of draft animals have also made new records. Great progress has been made in the low-yield areas at an even faster pace. Total grain output from the 13 low-yield counties of Sixian, Wuhe, Lingbi, Guzhen, Dingyuan, Fengyang, Jiashan, Xuancheng, Langxi, Guangde, Huoshan, Shouxian and Changfeng reached 8.1 billion jin, an increase of 26.5 percent over 1980. Farm output in each county rose by an average of 130 million jin. The production growth has also brought about tremendous improvements in the peasants' living standards.

Deputy Gu Zhuoxin said: In developing agriculture, we must strive to develop and increase grain output on a still wider scale. Thanks to the establishment of various systems of responsibility in production, there exists surplus labor in our rural areas. Therefore, while working hard to increase the output from existing farmland, we must also try to make better use of our undeveloped hilly areas, grasslands, rivers and lakes. Anhui Province has great potential in this respect.

Deputies Zhang Dihua and Zhao Minxue said: Judging from the prices of several items basic to everyday life, the market is stable at present. However, prices for such nonstaple foods as vegetables, poultry, eggs and meat have continued to rise.

CSO: 4007/130

ZHANG JINGFU ISSUES WRITTEN REPORT AT NPC

OW131326 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1528 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Summary] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--"A written report by Zhang Jingfu, NPC deputy and first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, about supply and prices of vegetables, meat, poultry, eggs and other nonstaple food was released at a panel discussion of the Anhui delegation at the fourth meeting of the Fifth NPC.

"Zhang Jingfu said in his written report that there is a vegetable shortage to varying degrees in the eight municipalities under the provincial jurisdiction and vegetable prices have generally gone up. Despite our repeated efforts to solve the problem and although some improvements have been achieved in certain markets, such improvements have been unsteady and the situation as a whole is still very unstable."

Zhang said one reason for the rising vegetable prices is the peasants' ebbing enthusiasm in growing vegetables because growing vegetables nowadays is not as profitable as growing cereal crops and the income from growing vegetables is also lower than that from sideline occupations. Besides, the vegetable acreage is shrinking as certain vegetable plots have been requisitioned for construction projects. Zhang added that vegetable prices have also been heightened by middlemen.

Zhang said that the following measures must be resolutely carried out to balance vegetable production and supply and to stabilize vegetable prices:

1. Expand the vegetable acreage in accordance with the principle of "determining production according to market demand, and production should be slightly higher than the market demand."
2. Financial subsidies for vegetable production will be appropriately increased. Subsidize the vegetable growers' income with part of the profits earned by sideline occupations in various communes and brigades so that the vegetable growers' income will not be lower than that from sideline occupations.
3. Establish a vegetable production and marketing company to eliminate the middle links and increase the vegetable growers' income. The company will sign contracts with various communes, brigades and households and each signatory will be subjected to economic penalty if it violates the terms in the contracts.

"4. Strengthen the market administration, resolutely eliminate the middlemen and strike at the speculators.

"5. The suburban areas must be helped to clearly understand that their main job is to produce vegetables and other nonstaple food for residents in the urban areas, that they must concentrate on producing food by growing more vegetable crops and by developing breeding industry, food processing industry and food service, and that only when these requirements have been met should other sideline occupations be considered."

6. A certain amount of soybean and mung bean will be allotted for making bean products which will be marketed to satisfy demands when supply of vegetables is low.

"Regarding shortage of meat, poultry and eggs, Zhang Jingfu said that this is also a problem caused by raising purchasing prices for cereal crops because raising pigs today is not as profitable as selling grain, raising cattle and breeding rabbits."

Zhang said that supply of pork, poultry and eggs has also been affected by decreasing supply of piglets and sows, inadequate epidemic prevention service and the peasants' increased consumption of food they have produced themselves.

He said: "To deal with this new situation, we have adopted such necessary measures as rewarding pig raising with fertilizer, feed and coupons for industrial goods and as strengthening market administration and taxation work. To insure supply of poultry and eggs, supply contracts will be signed with the producers, who will be given feed and coupons for industrial goods in exchange for their supply of poultry and eggs."

CSO: 4007/130

BEIJING TAKES STEPS TO ELIMINATE GROWING RAT POPULATION

Government-Sponsored Meeting

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Wu Yafang [0702 0068 5364]: "At Present, Rodent Pests in the City and Villages Are Becoming More Serious: the City Government Wants To Rapidly Mobilize the Masses To Exterminate Rats, and It Has Been Decided to Carry Out a Uniform Drive To Eradicate Rats on 15 November and 15 March "]

[Text] Yesterday morning the city government held a patriotic health work meeting and emphasized that at present, rodent pests in the city and villages are becoming more serious. It has asked the leadership at each level to rapidly mobilize the masses to do a good job of exterminating rats.

According to statistics of the departments concerned, the average density of the rat population in the city has risen to 5 percent (i.e., the rate of catch per 100 rat traps within a 3-day period)--an increase of two to four times the density in the 1950's. More incidents of rats chewing up clothing, books, food grains, canopes, and stealing food have occurred. The density of rats in some communes and brigades in farm villages is frightfully high. According to surveys of eight wards and counties by the concerned departments, over 90,000 mu of farmland have already been damaged by rodents. Twenty percent of the corn planted in these fields have been chewed up by rodents, with a high reaching 50 percent. In some individual fields, all of the plants have been eaten up. Estimates by Shilou Commune in Fangshan County show that the amount of food grains that will be lost to damage by rodents will be over 90,000 jin.

The city government has pointed out that launching rat-extermination activities is a good way to eliminate pests for the people, prevent disease, protect food grains, and prevent the loss of material and property of the state and the masses. The leadership at each level should fully emphasize the work of exterminating rats, strengthen leadership, train backbone cadres, make the organization sound, propagandize the masses, and praise the advanced. Each ward and county must have leading comrades who will take personal charge. The city government has decided that on 15 November and 15 March next year, the entire city and villages will launch a unified rat extermination drive. This will be carried out every year in the future. Constant rat-extermination work must be done well. The meeting emphasized that regardless of the city or village, everyone must fully emphasize control of rat poisons so as to assure the safety of the people and livestock.

## Methods of Extermination

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Guo Wen [6753 2429]: "Rodent Damage and Methods of Extermination"]

[Text] Although the rat is small, it causes great damage. It can spread the plague, regional typhus, and other such diseases. It also chews up clothing and books, destroys houses, buildings, and furniture, steals things to eat, and spoils food grains. The Beijing area has more than 10 kinds of rodents. The indoor rat is mainly the big house rat (also called the brown domestic rat) and the small house rat (also called the house mouse). According to research by concerned departments, a big house rat consumes 18 jin of food grains a year. If we add the amount of food grains spoiled by rats, the figure is even higher. Rats have a strong ability to propagate. When conditions are suitable, they can propagate five to eight times a year, and each time they bear about six young. The young rat can reproduce after it is 3 months old. The method of exterminating rats is by rat poison and instruments. The rat poisons mainly in use at present are sodium salts, zinc phosphide, and antu. [Different] poisons are used in different situations. Instruments for catching rats are mainly mouse clips, mousetrap cages, and bowls.

## Success in One County

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Song Chengming [1345 2052 2494] and Guo Jinwu [6753 4147 2976]: "The Leadership Places Emphasis On Rat Extermination, the Propaganda Is Sufficient, and the Measures Are Effective; Fangshan County's Masses Strike at Rats With Results"]

[Text] Fangshan County has mobilized the masses to implement measures for catching rats manually and for using chemicals and poisons to poison rats, and has launched activities to attack and exterminate rats. The efforts have yielded good results.

Owing to the seriousness of damage by rats, the Fangshan county government held a countywide telephone broadcast meeting to mobilize the people of the entire county to take active measures to strike at and exterminate rats. The county health bureau drew up actual plans for the work of exterminating rats. Each commune also took action. Zhoukoudian Commune not only established concrete rat-extermination measures, but it also allocated funds to buy rat poison to distribute to the basic-level units. It asked each unit to establish special personnel and to place rat poison at fixed localities and at fixed times, and to retrieve the poison at fixed times in order to ensure the safety of people and livestock. Many units in the county also established methods of reward and encouragement in rat extermination. Because the leadership emphasized the work, propaganda was sufficient, and measures were effective, a rat-extermination movement of a mass character has quickly been launched throughout the county. Zhoukoudian Commune exterminated over 2,200 rats within a 9-day period.

9296

CSO: 4007/84



## NEW EMPHASIS GIVEN FRESH WATER FISH RAISING

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "More than 30,000 Mu Expansion Over Last Year in Raising of Fresh Water Fish in Province; Estimated Increase in Total Output Over Last Year of About 50,000 Dan; Twofold Increase in Number of Rural Households Engaged in Raising of Fish"]

[Text] Statistics from aquatic products departments show that the total area in the province devoted to the raising of freshwater fish this year is more than 575,000 mu, an increase by more than 31,900 mu over last year. Pondfish raising has increased by more than 8,300 mu, and the various kinds of fish are now growing well. Output is estimated as likely to increase by about 50,000 dan over last year's all-time high.

Because of the institution of systems of responsibility, the farflung mountain regions' revival of fish raising in rice paddies has been fairly rapid, this year reaching more than 70,000 mu. At the same time, as a result of liberalization of policies permitting commune members to use vacant land in front of and behind their homes and other odd bits of land for digging small ponds and pools for the raising of fish, household raising of fish has also increased from last year's somewhat more than 5,000 households to more than 15,000 households.

This year's fairly rapid expansion in the province's raising of freshwater fish is largely attributable to leaders at all echelons of party and government having established a mentality of large-scale agriculture, placing expansion of freshwater fish raising on their daily agendas, and taking actions to strengthen leadership. Most of the interior mountain counties in the province have now established county livestock and aquatic products bureaus in which are special sections for the raising of freshwater fish. A strengthening has taken place in freshwater fish raising work in most coastal counties as well. In their freshwater fish production, all jurisdictions have generally instituted a system of responsibility for production providing for quotas, contracting, rewards, and penalties, and the enthusiasm of the masses for raising fish is very high.

Cadres and commune members everywhere have a new understanding, as a result of experience in production, of the economic benefits from the raising of freshwater fish. They generally recognize that the raising of freshwater fish saves labor, saves costs, and saves concentrated feed, producing large benefits. Old fishermen figure that to grow 1 jin of fish costs only one-third to one-half as much for feed as to raise 1 jin of poultry or barnyard animals. Generally speaking, fish raising costs amount to only between 20 and 30 percent of output value.



## TECHNIQUES FOR INCREASING PEANUT YIELDS SKETCHED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Yi Xiuzhu [2496 0208 4554], Tongan County News Unit, and Hong Wolin [3163 2053 6775], Tongan County Agricultural Bureau: "Active and Scientific Production Advances as Tongan County Peasants Summarize This Year's Experiences in Great Peanut Production Increases"]

[Text] One of the major peanut producing areas of Fujian Province, Tongan County, diligently summarized and promoted its experiences this year in scientific farming of peanuts, the county's more than 112,000 mu of spring peanuts thereby producing a bumper harvest with yields averaging 350 jin per mu. Per unit of area yields and total yields increased by 20 percent and 30 percent respectively over last year to reach all-time highs.

This year Tongan County has widely promoted an advanced method invented by the masses called, "three changes and one rotation" (i.e., change to wetlands from drylands; change from sandy soil to soil brought from elsewhere; changing clayey fields by mixing in sand, and rotational cropping from wetlands to drylands). This produced new breakthroughs in peanut production. After 50 mu of clayey fields in Xike Brigade, Cacao Commune were improved, yields reached 360 jin per mu, an increase of 100 jin per mu as compared with similar unimproved fields. From a foundation of improvement in the conditions of production, the entire county also diligently gave attention to the promotion and popularization of superior varieties of crops, again promoting balanced increase in peanut yields. This year the area in the province planted to superior variety Yueyou 551 accounts for two-thirds of the total planted area. The area planted to new superior variety, "Yuexian 58" amounts to 30,000 mu. In the course of promoting and popularizing superior varieties, each jurisdiction used seed peanuts produced last fall that had undergone purification and rejuvenation to heighten peanut disease resistance, thereby improving the quality of the superior varieties and avoiding rotten seeds and getting a full stand of plants.

In this year's peanut planting, all jurisdictions gave extreme attention to planting on time, sensibly close planting, assuring full stands, scientific application of fertilizer, and early and meticulous care as key measures. Since 81 percent of the county's cultivated land lacked phosphate and potash fertilizer, for many years various scientific methods of applying fertilizer have been explored including application of sufficient base fertilizer, increased application of linjiagai

[4340 6905 6862], mixing of seeds in molybdenum fertilizer, and, depending on the field, early application of fertilizer to promote seedling growth or spraying of fertilizer on the leaves during the flowering period. All produced remarkable results. The peasants happily said that this year's great increase in peanut output was the result of enthusiasm plus being scientific.

9432

CSO: 4007/106

FUJIAN

BRIEFS

SANMING PREFECTURE GRAIN OUTPUT--A bumper yield of 1.24 billion jin of autumn grain was reported in Fujian's Sanming Prefecture, or an increase of 230 million jin over 1980. Commune masses have also gathered some 10 million jin of grain, other than wheat and rice, from 140,000 mu of farmland.  
[OW151051 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 11 Dec 81 OW]

CSO: 4007/130

## FENG JIXIN REVIEWS CURRENT SITUATION

OW091437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--The Gansu deputies attending the fourth session of the Fifth NPC warmly discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government. The deputies were satisfied with the tremendous and strenuous efforts made by the State Council in the past year to readjust the national economy. Deputy Feng Jixin [Gansu first secretary] described the actual situation of Gansu when he was happily reviewing the excellent situation in China.

He said: The economic situation in Gansu, like the economic situation in the whole country, is steadily improving. In particular, the situation in the rural areas is taking a faster turn for the better. This year Gansu had the worst droughts and floods ever experienced since the founding of the people's republic. However, we have made remarkable achievements in combating the natural disasters because we have seriously implemented the party's rural economic policies and more than 90 percent of the production teams have implemented the system of responsibility with remuneration given according to output, which greatly arouses enthusiasm among the commune members of various nationalities. This year's grain output is estimated to be around 8.5 billion jin. An excellent situation of "ten increases and one decrease" exists in this year of bad natural disasters. The ten increases include an increase of 20 million yuan in total agricultural output value and a 15-percent increase in the output value of diversified economy. They include the increase in the output of industrial crops, with this year's sugar beet output of 190 million jin topping the 1980 output by 50 percent, the output of cured tobacco growing five-fold from 5,000 dan in 1980 to 30,000 dan this year, and an anticipated fairly big increase in cotton production. They include the increase of livestock, with the number of drought animals increasing by 5.6 percent. They also include the increases in areas of afforestation, family sideline production, grain and edible oil procurement, grain and edible oil stock, rural bank savings deposits and sales at village fairs and some of the increases are very big. The decrease is in the sale of grain back to rural areas. As of 10 November, only some 571 million jin of grain were sold back to the rural areas, showing a decrease of some 233 million jin as compared with last year.

Deputy Cai-Dan-Zhuo-Ma pointed out: there is not a unified policy concerning the purchase of animal husbandry products in the pastoral areas. I suggest that from now on we should set a rational quota on the purchase of animal husbandry products in the pastoral areas, just as the grain and edible oil purchase quota for agricultural areas. The quota should be fixed for several years. After the quota is met, the surplus portion should be permitted to sell to the state at negotiated price or sell at markets.

CSO: 4007/130

## BRIEFS

DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY CONFERENCE--The Gansu Provincial People's Government sponsored a conference on rural diversified economy on 2 December. Governor Li Dengying delivered a speech at the conference in which he stressed that continuous efforts should be made to do a good job in developing a diversified economy. He noted: the province has suffered from natural disasters this year and from a reduction of grain output, but the output value of the diversified economy has surpassed the 1980 figure by 15 percent. Thus, the total provincial agricultural output value has surpassed the 1980 figures by 11.65 million yuan. The 1981 output value of the diversified economy is expected to reach 46 percent of the annual agricultural output value. In order to further successfully develop the diversified economy, Governor Li Dengying put forward the following points for attention: 1) It is necessary to fully understand the strategic role of the diversified economy in developing the national economy; 2) It is necessary to continuously emancipate minds and ease restrictions in policies; 3) a good job should be done in drawing up plans for the diversified economy; 4) a good job should be done in operating commune-brigade-run enterprises and vigorously developing farm and sideline product processing industries; 5) It is necessary to enliven commodity circulation; and 6) It is necessary to rely on science and technology to develop the diversified economy. [SK041222 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 3 Dec 81]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Despite natural disasters, Gansu Province is expected to increase agricultural income in 1981. Apart from a 10 percent decrease in grain output, Gansu Province is expected to reap 190 million jin of beets, an increase of 50 percent over 1980, and 30,000 dan of flue-cured tobacco leaves, an increase of 500 percent. The number of livestock increased by 5.6 percent, of which sheep increased 140,000 head over 1980. The number of hogs slaughtered increased from 58 percent in 1980 to 62 percent in 1981. Over 970,000 mu of land was afforested. According to a survey in 360 commune households in 12 counties, the per capita income from domestic sideline occupations increased from 56 yuan in 1980 to 70-80 yuan. [SK280342 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 26 Nov 81]

CSO: 4007/134



EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO MAKE UP FOR EARLIER CROP DISASTERS

Yangchun County Winter Crops

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Li Guanhu [2621 6034 3275], Lan Yuankuan [5663 3633 1401], and Ning Chuansheng [3942 0278 5116]: "Use of Many Ways To Recapture the Losses Due to Disasters; the Area of Winter-Planted Food Crops in Yangchun County Has Doubled Since Last Year"]

[Text] Yangchun County has used policy to mobilize the broad numbers of cadres and commune members to develop enthusiasm for saving production through individual efforts has greatly developed winter planting of food-grain crops, and has made up the loss of the late crop due to disasters. At present, the whole county has preliminarily planted over 342,000 mu of winter crops, with food crops on over 279,000 mu, twice the figure of last year. The large scale and the quick speed have rarely been seen in the past. At the same time, it also fertilized the area around the roots of late rice on over 153,000 mu that had been damaged and soaked.

On 11 October, before the big flood that had occurred only once in 60 years had receded, the county party committee and the county people's government called upon the cadres and commune members throughout the county to take immediate action, and an enthusiastic wave of saving production through individual efforts was launched. Winter planting was grasped as one crop to strive toward the goal of harvesting winter-planted food grains equivalent to an average of 100 jin of rice grains for every member of the farming population of the whole county. To mobilize the enthusiasm of the commune members to plant winter food-grain crops, the county party committee and the county people's government decided to allow the producers to handle their own food grains harvested from winter planting. Winter wheat was allowed to substitute for the food-grain procurement tasks and was allowed to be exchanged for rice, and it could also be sold to the state at negotiated prices. The production teams implementing unified distribution carried out collective winter planting and also were allowed to allocate some land to the commune members for private planting. Surplus land of farms, factories, and mines that is suitable for winter planting but not planted by the units themselves should be loaned to neighboring commune members for planting and should be returned to the units before spring tilling next year.

After the announcement of these decisions, the broad numbers of cadres and commune members throughout the county were greatly encouraged. Many commune brigades again readjusted their winter planting plans, exerted efforts to expand the areas of winter-planted food-grain crops, and thought of many ways to organize winter planting of seedlings and to prepare the land early for sowing.

## Lufeng County Winter Planting

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by staff correspondent: "Winter Planting To Make Up for Loss of Late Crop Due to Disasters; Lufeng County Strives To Plant Winter Crops To Produce a Per Capita Average Yield of 100 jin of Food Grains"]

[Text] Facing a situation of serious disaster of the late crop because of typhoons, Lufeng County has decided to grasp tightly food-grain production in this year's winter planting and to strive toward per capita production of 100 jin of food grains in winter planting. At present, the whole county has planted 280,000 mu of winter crops--an increase of 60,000 mu over the same period last year, and constituting 70 percent of the total area of ricefields. Of this area, food-grain crops have been planted on 230,000 mu--an increase of 40,000 mu over last year, and 83 percent of the total area of winter planting.

During the course of implementing the winter planting plan, the county party committee asked each commune and brigade to suit measures to local circumstances, to plant wheat where suitable, to plant sweet potatoes where suitable, and to strive toward planting more and harvesting more. Dongkeng Commune is suitable for planting both wheat and sweet potatoes, but that commune had originally prepared to plant only 950 mu of wheat. Now it has been decided that every person will plant 1 fen of wheat and 1.5 fen of sweet potatoes, so that the area of winter-planted wheat will expand to 2,000 mu. Nantang Commune is situated in the coastal region and is suitable for planting sweet potatoes. Now, winter sweet potatoes have been planted over 13,000 mu--an increase of 2,000 mu over last year.

To ensure the completion of the winter planting plan, each concerned department conscientiously prepared the seeds and fertilizers well. At present, the whole county has checked the warehouse inventory and allocated 2,000 tons of phosphorous fertilizers and over 500 tons of ammonium carbonate as fertilizers for winter plants. The county seed company is preparing to go outside the county to transfer and purchase wheat seed.

## Zhanjiang Prefecture Winter Crops

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by He Xiyang [0149 6932 3853] and Pang Bingxiang [1690 1629 4382]: "Zhanjiang Prefecture Grasps Winter Planting in a Big Way To Make Up for the Loss of the Late Crop; New Buds of 220,000 Mu of Winter-Planted Crops Emerge"]

[Text] After Zhanjiang Prefecture suffered from flooding, it immediately mobilized the masses and planned ahead, grasping production of winter-planted food-grain crops to make up for the loss of the late crop and to safely tide over next year's spring hunger. Just over 10 days ago, these reporters saw that the fields in the severe disaster areas were still covered with a thick layer of mud. Now, many places have already changed to a coat of green. The newly planted 200,000 mu of wheat, sweet potatoes, and vegetables have now germinated. The whole prefecture is planning and taking action at the same time, and enthusiasm for winter planting is gradually beginning.

The late crop this year in Zhanjiang Prefecture was attacked by torrential rains, flooding 2.8 million mu of agricultural crops. Paddy rice constituted over 1.8 million mu. According to preliminary estimates, the prefecture suffered a loss of about 700 million jin of food grains. After the disaster, many localities suffered from an extreme shortage of food grains. Party committees at each level and the government summarized the historical experience and lessons, and in order not to increase the burden of the state they mobilized the masses to revise the winter planting plan and took measures to encourage the farmers to plant more food grains. At present, the whole prefecture has already planted an area of 2.32 million mu in food grains--more than the original plan by 500,000 mu, and 580,000 mu more than the area of this year's spring harvest. The party committee and the government of Huazhou County proposed "using winter to make up for autumn, and using money to supplement food grains," and launched a campaign to realize a per capita average yield of 80 jin of food grains and 100 jin of cash from winter planting. Now the whole county has harvested 52,000 mu of late rice, planted 32,000 mu of winter crops, and basically realized [the concept of] harvesting one lot and planting one lot.

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CSO: 4007/87

## IMPROVING LOW-YIELD FIELDS GOAL OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Song Ling [2646 7881] and Jing Dong [2417 2639]: "Insist on Implementing Measures With Less Investment, Quick Results, and Big Gains and Take Improvement of Low-Yield Fields as the Central Task of Capital Construction in Agriculture; Provincial Agricultural Committee Asks Each Locality To Do This Work Well by Allowing the People To Carry Out the Work With Public Assistance"]

[Text] The provincial farmland capital construction command headquarters recently held a provincial field meeting to [discuss ways to] improve low-yield fields in Qingyuan and Xinhui. It clearly pointed out that improvement of low-yield fields should be the focus of the development of agricultural capital construction in each locality.

Du Ruizhi [2629 3843 5347], standing member of the provincial party committee and head of the provincial agricultural committee, attended the meeting and delivered a summary speech.

The meeting pointed out that agricultural production must implement well the eight-point policy centered around readjustment, start out from the present, look at the future, consider the speed of future growth starting now, and create conditions for high-speed development of agriculture. Our province has less land and more people and only by grasping an increase in unit yield and by striving to improve the present low-yield fields over 13 million mu that have an annual yield of below 800 jin per mu, and get them to become high-yield fields of over 1,000 jin during the Sixth Five-Year Plan, can self-sufficiency in food grains be quickly, effectively, and basically realized and can a faster development of diversification be advanced so that farm villages can become rich early. Practice proves that improving low-yield fields require less investment, that the results are quick, that the gains are big, and that this is deeply welcomed by the masses. Since the winter of 1979, through comprehensive control of water, soil, and fertilization, the whole province improved 2.88 million mu of low-yield fields and along with other scientific planting measures, food-grain production generally realized large increases. The smaller increases in the annual yield were nearly 100 jin per mu, while the larger increases in the annual yield were 200 to 300 jin per mu. At the same time, readjustment of agricultural distribution was promoted. Take Foshan Prefecture as an example. Last year, during the course of managing 420,000 mu of low-yield fields, the crop [pattern] was changed to 10,000 mu planted in sugar cane, rotation planting of 20,000 mu of peanuts,

and a 3,800-mu expansion in fishponds. Thus, food grains, oil-bearing crops, sugar, and fish all realized increased yields. Food grains realized an increase of 205 jin per mu; the total yield increased 24.1 percent. The increased yields of these four products produced an income of 13.14 million yuan according to list prices, there was surplus revenue of 7.6 million yuan over the previous year, and the investment by the province and the locality that year was returned.

The [participants at] meeting believed that improving low-yield fields is not some expedient measure but a strategic measure for developing agriculture. The urgent task at present is to implement well the task of reforming the 1 million to 1.5 million mu of low-yield fields this winter and next spring. Improvement of low-yield fields and agricultural zoning must be closely combined, measures must be suited to local circumstances, the achievements of the general survey of the soil and local agricultural zoning must be fully utilized, the favorable situation created after the implementation of the many forms of the production responsibility systems, including major contracts for production in farm villages, must be skillfully utilized, reform of low-yield fields must be carried out in groups and stages according to plan, the guideline of allowing the people to carry out the work with public assistance must be insisted upon, and the capital and materials needed to reform low-yield fields must come mainly from the self-reliance of the masses and communes and brigades in soliciting funds and materials and solving problems themselves. State subsidies should be invested in a key way in the difficult communes and brigades in "old, young, mountain, border, and poor" regions. The contract system must be implemented, the policy of mutual benefits must be thoroughly implemented, and the tasks must be clear. Awards and punishment must be carried out so that improvement in the quality and quantity of low-yield fields can be ensured through contracts that have a legal effect.

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## BRIEFS

NEI COUNTY BUMPER HARVEST--This year, Nei County has reaped a bumper harvest of late rice. The 30 communes and townships throughout the county have all increased production. Total output of late rice was some 29 million jin more than in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 17 percent. Total output of late rice and early rice for this year was 5.02 percent more than last year. This county has increased production for 11 consecutive years. Production this year was higher than in any of the past 11 years. Although the areas sown to early and late rice in this county this year were some 9,000 mu less than before, total output was the biggest. [HK111337 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Dec 81 HK]

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION CONFERENCE--A Guangdong provincial conference on setting up bases for vegetable and nonstaple foodstuff production in the urban areas of the province recently closed. The meeting stressed: All large and small municipalities should grasp production and supply of vegetables as a major matter and take effective measures to ease the shortage in vegetable supply. The meeting demanded that all municipalities appoint a party secretary or vice mayor to take charge of vegetable supply work and set up special organs to strengthen study and investigations. At the meeting, the provincial people's government also made arrangements for increasing bases for vegetable production and supply of tools and fertilizers in the vegetable growing areas in order to increase vegetable production. [HK021406 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 Nov 81 HK]

HAINAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Hainan Island has seriously implemented the State Council's principles in relation to agricultural development this year and reaped a bumper agricultural harvest. Production in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing has increased. The island has readjusted its agricultural structure in light of local conditions, stressed production of tropical crops and products, and afforested an area of 300,000 mu. While grasping grain production, the regional CCP committee has taken flexible measures to encourage the peasants to develop rubber production. By now, the region has basically completed the harvest of late crops and major cash crops. According to statistics of departments concerned, grain production this year increased by nearly 100 percent over last year, that of cane sugar by about 500 percent, that of pepper by 400 percent and that of coffee by 300 percent. As a result, the peasants average income has increased by about 40 yuan. In Dongfang County, which is the poorest county in the region, the average distributed income amounted to 86 yuan and showed an increase of 49 yuan over last year. [HK031448 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 30 Nov 81 HK]



AGRICULTURAL ZONING CONFERENCE--The Guangdong Provincial People's Government held a conference on provincial agricultural zoning from 20 to 24 November in Guangzhou Municipality to sum up experiences in agricultural resources investigations and agricultural zoning over the past year and plan agricultural zoning work for the coming year. The conference put forth four basic requirements for agricultural zoning work at the county level. 1. Investigate the situation of agricultural resources. 2. Propose policies which suit the actual situation so as to rectify agricultural structure and preserve the ecological balance. 3. Propose measures which promote agricultural production. 4. Put forth scientific plans for the future. [HK031448 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Nov 81 HK]

HAINAN TROPICAL AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES--The investigation of tropical agricultural resources and agricultural zoning work which had been conducted by the State Agricultural Commission, the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation and the Guangdong Provincial People's Government were recently completed. The results of the investigation and zoning work are contained in the report on agricultural zoning in Hainan Island and the report on agricultural zoning in Ledong County, which have now been published. These two reports have some 1.4 million words, were jointly compiled by the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the State Agricultural Commission and the China Association for Science and Technology and provide a large number of scientific data on building large-scale agriculture and maintaining ecological balance in Hainan Island for the comprehensive scientific investigation group. [HK101221 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Dec 81]

HAINAN ALL-ROUND HARVEST--Hainan Island reaped an all-round bumper agricultural harvest this year. According to statistics of the departments concerned, the year's grain production increased by 140 million jin over last year, pepper production by nearly 40 percent and cane sugar by more than 50 percent. In addition, fruit, rubber, and other production also increased. As a result, the average income of the peasants in the region is expected to increase by about 40 yuan this year. Rubber has been cultivated on some 130,000 mu which is a record; and an area of 300,000 mu has been afforested. In order to enable greater development of tropical crops, the Hainan Regional CCP Committee has adopted various flexible measures to encourage the peasants to grow rubber and other tropical crops. [HK101221 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Dec 81]

HYBRID RICE CULTIVATION--According to statistics of certain departments concerned, Guangdong Province has cultivated a total of 5.027 million mu of hybrid rice, showing an increase of 130 percent over last year. Zhanjiang Prefecture has cultivated 750,000 mu of early hybrid rice, and the average yield per mu was 800.89 jin, an increase of 287.9 jin over the regular yield of early rice. Whereas in Shaoguan Prefecture, 1.57 million mu of late hybrid rice was cultivated and the average yield per mu was 657 jin showing an increase of 251 jin over the regular yield of later rice. Hybrid rice production was stable this year despite natural calamities in various parts of the province. [HK101221 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Dec 81]

FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT--Party committees and governments at all levels in Guangdong Province have seriously implemented the Central Committee's and the State Council's decision on forestry development and have worked hard in formulating measures for forestry production development and issuing forestry certificates to peasants. Up until now, 70 counties and municipalities in the province and 1,053 communes have extensively launched work in stipulating rights to occupy forests. Some 66,200 production teams have completed this task, issued certificates to peasants and signed agreements with them. Most of the communes and brigades have formulated measures to protect forests and plans to develop forestry. According to statistics, the province has already settled 20,184 disputes over occupation of forest areas, and each commune member occupies an average private mountain area of 8.7 million mu [as heard] and the forestry production responsibility system has been practiced in a total area of some 22 million mu. [HK081129 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Dec 81]

SHAOGUAN PREFECTURE AGRICULTURAL HARVEST--Shaoguan Prefecture in Guangdong Province has reaped a bumper agricultural harvest this year. Production of late rice is expected to increase by some 70 million jin, and the total rice production, including early rice, is expected to increase by 150 million jin over last year. Except for Renhua County, the other 12 counties in the prefecture have increased production to a varying degree. Production of beans, fruit, cane sugar, sweet potatoes, and so on has also increased. While encouraging the peasants to increase production, the Shaoguan Prefectural CCP Committee has helped the masses to practice scientific farming. [HK081129 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Dec 81]

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NPC DEPUTIES EXAMINE ZHAO WORK REPORT

OW120541 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1723 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--The Guangxi Zhuang autonomous regional delegation to the fourth session of the Fifth NPC has conscientiously examined Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report. It agreed that the report is realistic in its analysis of the situation, completely right in laying down the 10 principles for economic construction and well-grounded in laying out the prospects for China's economic development.

The deputies said: Premier Zhao's analysis of the current economic situation conforms with Guangxi's conditions. In agriculture, Guangxi has criticized and corrected the "left" guiding thought in rural work, gradually established and perfected the agricultural production responsibility system in its various forms and carried out systematic readjustments in agriculture's internal structure. Despite repeated serious floods in some major grain-producing areas this year, total grain output is still expected to near the 1980 level, the highest annual output on record. Output of the various cash crops such as sugarcane, fruits, peanuts, jute, ambary hemp, tea, mulberry and silkworm cocoons has increased. Rural peasants' income derived from the collective plus the income from household sideline production may amount to 170 yuan per capita. Because of readjustments in industry's internal structure and the production of goods according to the needs of the market, the people's livelihood and exports, the total industrial output value from January to October topped the same period last year by 3.59 percent.

In their discussion, the deputies also voiced their opinions and suggestions. Deputy Shi Zhaotang said: To develop industry, we also need to rely on policy and science. In industrial production, our experience and lesson over the years show that neither policy nor science has received attention, that complete sets of equipment have been imported in large quantities solely on the basis of subjective speculation, that factories have been built without considering the availability of raw and semifinished materials and that products have been manufactured regardless of market needs. These things should not be allowed to continue.

Deputy Du Yi said: Rural areas have undergone tremendous changes since the implementation of the production responsibility system. Under the new circumstances, rural work is not concerned with production and distribution, but also with circulation and consumption. I suggest that an economic contract law be promulgated as soon as possible to ensure smooth channels for the purchase and marketing of commodities in rural areas and help the peasants find new ways to develop a diversified economy.

The deputies also pointed out that it is necessary to pay attention to developing intellectual abilities and increasing educational and scientific research funds. In the future, it is necessary to build more schools for teachers, train more teachers and raise their teaching standards.

The deputies also suggested that the CCP Central Committee and the State Council render the full support needed by Guangxi so that the autonomous region can exploit its production advantages, achieve economic self-sufficiency and make more contributions to the state.

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## BRIEFS

DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY--Nanning, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--Guangxi Autonomous Region has overcome the aftereffects of natural disasters and reaped a bumper harvest of cash crops. The region's cane sugar output is expected to exceed 500,000 dun, topping the last cane-pressing season by some 20 percent. Total output of tropical and subtropical fruits will surpass 5 million dan, about 22 percent increase. Total output of tobacco reached 700,000 dan, up 65 percent from last year. Output of tea, mulberry-silkworm cocoons and tung oil rose by 17, 38 and 10 percent respectively. This year the region afforested more than 2.7 million mu of land, topping last year by more than 130,000 mu. The number of hogs in stock topped last year's figure by 7 percent. Freshwater fish output topped last year by 7 percent. [OW201355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0052 GMT 14 Dec 81]

YULIN WINTER SOWING--Yulin Prefecture has strengthened leadership over winter sowing. As of 25 November, the whole prefecture had sown flue-cured tobacco, winter beans, wheat, green manure, and so on, on some 832,200 mu. In the wake of implementing the production responsibility system, the peasants in Yulin prefecture have been very enthusiastic to grow crops and increase the economic benefits. In order to meet the demands of the peasants, the Yulin Prefectural CCP Committee held a meeting in mid-October to sum up experiences in reaping a bumper harvest of [word illegible] last year. [HK081129 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 81]

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DEPUTIES DISCUSS PREMIER ZHAO'S NPC REPORT

OW102343 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0708 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--The Guizhou deputies attending the NPC meeting warmly discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report. They generally felt inspired after listening to it. Many deputies said that China's current economic situation is indeed good.

Zeng Xianhui, Zhang Junzhi and other deputies said: agricultural production has generally increased in China this year, despite many places being hit by bad drought, floods and other natural disasters. Guizhou Province this year encountered the worst drought in the past 60 years. However, since we have implemented the system of responsibility in agricultural production and made great efforts to develop a diversified economy, only the grain output slightly decreased, while the production of industrial crops increased. We have gathered some 600 million jin of rapeseed and 2 million dan of cured tobacco, both being an all-time high.

The deputies pledged to unite as one, work hard under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, seriously implement the principles and tasks set forth in the report, and strive to make Guizhou's economic construction a success.

During the discussion, the deputies also made some comments and suggestions.

Deputies Su Gang, Li Zhiqi, Tu Guangzhi and Xu Jiansheng said: We completely support the correct proposition on simplifying the administrative structure in Zhao Ziyang's report. This is an important task in implementing the ten principles and a very difficult one. We hope that the State Council will work out specific measures.

Deputy Tu Guangzhi said: The State Council now has 108 departments. This situation does not exist in other countries.

On how to successfully simplify the administrative structure, Deputy Su Gang suggested: The State Council should be determined to legislate cadres' retirement regulations.

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LETING COUNTY HAS BUMPER RICE HARVEST ON RECLAIMED LAND

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Wei Zhaowen [7614 0664 2429], Ren Shaoliang [0117 4801 5328], and Gao Yuzhuang [7559 3763 1104]: "Saline and Alkaline Waste Beaches of the Past Are Now Filled With the Fragrance of Rice; 160,000 Mu of Paddy Rice on the Coast of Leting Yield Bumper Harvest"]

[Text] During the past 2 years, the farmers in Leting County [Tangshan Prefecture] have carried out large-scale reclamation activities on the beaches of the Bohai. They have already converted 160,000 mu of waste beaches into ricefields, and this year they can harvest about 100 million jin of rice grains. Just this item alone will increase the income of the farmers of the whole county by over 20 million yuan.

Leting County's coastline has a wide expanse of waste beaches. In the past, because of leftist control and deficient water sources, the land was not fully developed. Some communes and brigades did not have enough cultivated land, and the life of the farmers was difficult. After the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the county's concerned leadership liberated their ideology, established a command headquarters for reclaiming ricefields, conducted detailed surveys and analysis of the soil texture of the coast and the water resources and other such natural conditions, and immediately established a 4-year plan for reclaiming ricefields when the Luanhe Reservoir would be completed and would begin to supply water. Last year the broad ranks of commune members reclaimed 100,000 mu, harvested over 50 million jin of rice grains, and increased their income by 10 million yuan. This year the communes and brigades sent over 10,000 laborers to the ricefields, and over 4.6 million man-days were invested. The 160,000 mu of ricefields still realized a big harvest, although drought and a shortage of water occurred after a cold spring and considerable wind this spring. Some of the production teams along the coast that had a per capita average of over 4 mu of ricefields became rich first. The natural conditions of the Wangan production team of the Caizhuang Brigade of Wangtan Commune are poor, and they have been poor for many years. Last year, 120 mu of ricefields were planted, the daily work points were worthy only 4 jiao, and the per capita distribution level was 60 yuan. This year they planted 330 mu of rice which can produce 200,000 jin of rice grains, the daily work points are worth 3 yuan, and the per capita distribution level is more than 300 yuan. The income from developing ricefields throughout the county includes that from rice grains and sideline products and from the planting of reeds and from fish culture with an income of 5 million yuan. The overall total is 25 million yuan--more than the annual amount from the sale of food grains of the past 2 years.

COMMUNE MEMBER'S CHICKEN-RAISING METHOD EMULATED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Zhang Wenguang [1728 2429 0342]: "Shijiazhuang Prefecture Actively Popularizes Wang Fugiu's [3769 4395 4428] Experience in Raising Chickens; the Whole Prefecture Already Has Over 2,000 Commune Member Families Using Wang Fugiu's Chicken-Raising Method, Which Has Promoted the Development of the Chicken-Raising Business; Total Number of Chickens Raised in the Whole Prefecture Has Increased by 1.41 Million Over the Same Period Last Year"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, the livestock departments at every level in Shijiazhuang Prefecture have actively popularized the experience of Wang Fuqiu [3769 4395 4428], of the Dongsanzhuang Brigade of Xisanzhuang Commune in the suburbs of Shijiazhuang Municipality, in raising chickens. This effectively advanced the chicken-raising business throughout the prefecture.

The greatest problems commune members have had in raising chickens are, first, that the chickens do not lay eggs in the winter, and second, that chicken diseases are difficult to treat. Wang Fuqiu's experience in raising chickens has solved these two problems. From this spring to the present, many cadres from the counties and communes of Shijiazhuang Prefecture have visited Wang Fuqiu to seek his advice. Many commune members have also come to observe and learn his actual experience. Some counties have printed the Wang Fuqiu's experience in small pamphlets and distributed them to commune members. Some counties have held special lecture classes on the experience of raising chickens by Wang Fuqiu. To help commune members build chicken coops and chicken cages well, the counties of Pingshan, Jingxing, Shenze, and Zhaoxian also have provided commune members with bricks and tile, wood, cement, bamboo poles, and feed processing. The livestock departments of the prefecture and the counties also have actively introduced superior breeds of chickens to help commune members select and keep superior breed chickens, increased the purity of the chicken colonies, and thereby increased the amount of eggs laid and the weight of the eggs.

According to incomplete statistics, in the several counties surrounding Shijiazhuang there are already over 2,000 families of commune members using Wang Fuqiu's chicken-raising method, and the rapid development of the chicken-raising business has been advanced. The total number of chickens raised in the prefecture has now reached 9.61 million--an increase of 1.41 million over the same period last year. When the broad ranks of commune members evaluated Wang Fuqiu's experience, they said: The method is simple, it is easy to do, it does not cost much, and the gains are high.

# UTILIZE UNDERGROUND WATER IN HEBEI PLAIN RATIONALLY

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Chen Wanghe [7115 2598 0735], engineer at the laboratory of the Hydrogeological Department of the Provincial Geology Bureau: "Suggestions on Rational Exploitation and Utilization of Underground Water in Hebei Plain"]

[Text] The Hebei Plain has an area of 72,000 square kilometers, constituting about 40 percent of the total area of the province. The population is about 36 million, which is about 72 percent of the population of the whole province. Our province's cities and industrial regions are mostly concentrated in the plain. The supply of underground water in our province comes mostly from ground-surface water as the major source of water supply. How to rationally exploit and utilize underground water has important significance in developing our province's national economic construction.

The underground water in the Hebei Plain is deposited mainly in the loose sand strata and the gravel strata 350 meters to 550 meters deep. These can be divided from top to bottom into four water-holding groups. The underground water in the Shangqian Plain north of the line from Bengcheng to Yutian and west of the Anci-Sulu-Feixiang line is freshwater, and covers an area of about 31,000 square kilometers. The rest is saltwater regions. A saltwater body (mineralization of underground water greater than 2 grams/liter) from 50 to 150 meters thick lies on the ground surface or 10 to 30 meters below ground surface. A shallow layer of freshwater with mineralization less than 2 grams/liter above the saltwater body covers 18,400 square kilometers. Of the total amount of underground water resources, the total deposit of freshwater in the Shangqian Plain is about 7.15 billion cubic meters, or one half of the total resources, while the shallow layer freshwater in the saltwater region constitutes 22 percent of the total amount of the resources.

In recent years, as industrial and agricultural production has developed, the amount of exploitation of underground water in the plain has increased day by day. In 1975, the amount of underground water exploited totaled 8 billion cubic meters. In 1980 this increased to about 11 billion cubic meters. Because our province has suffered from drought year after year, the underground water level of almost half the region has dropped. Comparison of the water level in 1980 and 1975 shows that generally it has dropped anywhere from 1.5 meters to 5 meters. At present throughout the whole plain, relatively large drops in the underground water level and underground funnels have occurred at over 30 places covering an area of over 10,000 square kilometers--one seventh of the total area. In many funnel areas, especially in areas of deep-layer water funnels, overexploitation has occurred, causing the funnel water levels

in many regions--such as the Shanqian Plain south of Shijiazhuang, and the Chang, Ji, Zao, and Heng areas in the Heilonggang region--to drop over large areas; exploitation has been difficult. Sinking of the ground surface at the central regions of some funnel areas has already occurred. For example, Changzhou Municipality's ground surface has sunk 200 millimeters since 1971.

The area of the shallow layer of saltwater in the Heilonggang region (saltwater region) constitutes 55 percent of the total saltwater area. Because saltwater conditions were not improved, underground water resources have not been fully utilized, especially because slight saltwater directly and indirectly affects the comprehensive control of drought, waterlogging, salinity, and alkalinity. The deep strata of the eastern part of the Hebei Plain contain alkaline freshwater. In recent years, underground alkaline freshwater has been used mostly for irrigation of farmland. This has already caused alkalization, the soil has become hardpan, and the seedlings have died, causing reduced yields in varying degrees. At the same time, because the fluorine content of the underground water of that region is one to two times over the health standards, residents who drink underground water with a high fluorine content have suffered varying degrees of poisoning.

If the above problems are not solved by corresponding measures, the development of industrial and agricultural production will be seriously affected and the people's life and physical health will be endangered--[developments] unfavorable to the construction of the four modernizations. Because of this, the following suggestions for the exploitation and utilization of underground water in the Hebei Plain are proposed:

1. There is limited sideways or vertical overflow replenishment of freshwater in deep layers of the region where saltwater is distributed. The present exploitation of underground water has already reached between 1.5 billion and 1.6 billion cubic meters/year, overexploitation is serious, and in general we cannot continue to expand exploitation. As the saltwater is improved and utilized, and as the freshwater in the deep layers being exploited.

Replenishment conditions have become poorer as the depth of the freshwater in the deep layers of the eastern plain increases. Therefore, we should limit large-area exploitation and utilization of the underground water of the third water-holding group (at a depth of over 250 meters below ground surface) as soon as possible. When exploiting and utilizing alkaline freshwater in small areas or at scattered places as a water source for irrigation, we should consider mixed irrigation, using nearby saltwater with mineralization of less than 5 grams/liter and freshwater in the shallow layers, or take the necessary agricultural measures to reduce alkalinity so as to reduce the damage to crops. When it is used as a source of drinking water, we should carry out water treatment measures to eliminate or reduce fluorine so as to assure the people's health.

2. The underground water in the all-freshwater region of the Shanqian Plain has a good replenishment condition, and the underground water resources are rich. At present, although the actual amount of exploitation of underground water in that region has reached over 80 percent of the underground water resources, exploitation is uneven. Some counties in Baoding and Tangshan [prefectures] have a potential for exploitation, and exploitation should be expanded and the ground-surface water in these regions gradually transferred to the low plains. The amount of exploitation in Handan and Xingtai prefectures in the Shanqian Plain has basically approached the amount of underground water resources, and overexploitation has already occurred

in some places. Exploitation of underground water there should be reasonably controlled, underground water hidden in karst formations should be appropriately exploited, and artificial replenishment of underground water resources should be carried out in col regions and in regions of developing river channels.

3. In areas of shallow layers of slight saltwater in the saltwater regions, measures of mixed exploitation with deep-layer freshwater or direct utilization of shallow layers of slight saltwater should be implemented. Exploitation of water in shallow layers should be expanded to solve the difficulties of a deficiency of water resources in this region.

4. At present, exploitation and utilization of underground water in the Hebei Plain lack unified scientific management to varying degrees, the technical and economic conditions of underground water exploitation are not emphasized, and nobody has paid attention to the study of well types and well structures. It is suggested that the provincial government and the concerned departments realistically strengthen their leadership, establish special agencies, and implement unified scientific management so that the limited underground water resources can be rationally exploited and utilized.

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## BUMPER SOYBEAN HARVEST REAPED

SK121030 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] According to our reporter (Jiang Demin), many counties, communes and brigades in Heilongjiang Province have reaped a bumper harvest of soybeans this year notwithstanding serious natural calamities. Hailun, Nehe, Bin and Bayan counties have respectively harvested 100 million jin of soybeans. Since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, the state has raised the procurement price of soybeans, thus greatly mobilizing peasants' enthusiasm in developing soybean production.

This year the province sowed 26.84 million mu of soybeans, an increase of 2 million mu over last year. Because soybean-producing areas have implemented the responsibility system in production, developed improved varieties of soybeans, applied more farm manure and chemical fertilizers, strengthened farmland management and adopted measures to prevent insect pests and serious weed growth, the province has reaped a relatively good soybean harvest even though 6.4 million mu of soybean fields were damaged by floods and waterlogging.

In Nenjiang, Suihua, Heihe and Songhuajiang prefectures and in five state farms in the western part of the province, total soybean output increased 15 percent over 1980. The agricultural technology station in (Tanrong) commune in Bin County has contracted for some 10 mu of soybean fields and the per-mu yield of these fields reached 518 jin, a provincial record. Qingan County plans to market 95 million jin of soybeans and each peasant will earn 120 yuan from soybean sales.

This year Zhangge County sowed soybeans on fields which were expanded to grow corn a few years ago and proved a failure. The county sowed 557,000 mu of soybean and marketed 100 million jin to the state. Per-mu yield averages 203 jin. At present, soybean-producing areas in our province are transporting soybeans to state warehouses. Hailun and Nehe counties have already delivered 110 million jin each to the state. Many other communes and brigades continue to deliver soybeans to the state.

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## HEILONGJIANG

### BRIEFS

SOYBEAN OUTPUT--Hailun County, one of the important soybean producing counties in Heilongjiang Province, has a good harvest this year. By 5 December, the county had sold 110 million jin of soybeans to the state, an increase of 63 million jin over the 1980 figure. The county increased the acreage for soybeans from 552,000 mu in 1980 to 743,000 mu this year and made intensive efforts to popularize new farming techniques. Consequently, the average per-mu output stood at 250 jin, a 40-percent increase over the 1980 level. [SK101123 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Dec 81 SK]

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PREFECTURAL-LEVEL AGRICULTURE--Agricultural production has rapidly progressed this year in Suihua Prefecture, Heilongjiang Province. Agricultural output has surpassed that of 1980, and output of sugar, oil-bearing crops, tobacco and flax has set a record. Prefectural income from agriculture and sideline production exceeds 1 billion yuan. Per capita distribution will be over 120 yuan. [SK170708 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Dec 81]

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## BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY--Over the past few years, Henan Province has done well in popularizing agricultural technology. Some 2,027 agricultural technology popularization stations have been built and the number of personnel engaged in agricultural technology popularization has been increased to 8,059. As a result, production of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fishery has increased. [HK101221 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 81]

GRAIN, OIL PROCUREMENT--Zhengzhou, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--Henan Province reaped a bumper agricultural harvest this year. As of the end of November, the province had procured 5.57 billion jin of grain and 245 million jin of edible oil. [OW201335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0055 GMT 9 Dec 81] As of 30 November, Henan Province had fulfilled this year's grain procurement quotas by 1.3 percent. [Excerpt] [HK101221 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 81]

COUNTY DEVELOPS DIVERSIFICATION--Xin County has taken such measures as are suitable to local conditions to develop diversification. The county has some 86,000 mu of tea, chestnuts, bamboo, teaseed oil, fir, day lily and tong trees. The county's output of tea this year exceeded 1 million jin for the first time, 49.1 percent more than last year. Total output of chestnuts was 4.45 million jin, a record. The county earned 2.45 million yuan from diversification. The per capita income this year was some 17 yuan more than last year. [HK081129 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Dec 81]

WHEAT TENDING CIRCULAR--The Henan Provincial People's Government has issued a circular on strengthening the management of winter wheat fields and ensuring wheat seedlings remain healthy through the winter. The province has completed wheat sowing. The current problem is that the temperatures are low and wheat seedlings are growing slowly. Since the middle of September, the province's average temperatures have been 2 to 3 degrees lower than those in normal years, resulting in wheat seedlings growing late and slowly. Leaders at all levels must pay close attention to this problem. Temperatures are now gradually going down and it is essential to strengthen the management of winter wheat fields. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 81 HK]

AGRICULTURAL HARVESTS--Zhengzhou, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Henan Province this year reaped good agricultural harvests. The province this year produced more than 45 billion jin of grain, an increase of some 2 billion jin over 1980. In 1981, it registered a 44-percent increase in soybean output, a 47-percent increase in rapeseed output, an 85-percent increase in tobacco production and a 75-percent increase in sesame output compared with 1980. While its cotton output this year is slightly lower than last year's, 1981 wheat production is 3.3 billion jin more than last year. The total agricultural output value this year is estimated to be 11.5 billion yuan. [OW041341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0737 GMT 28 Nov 81 OW]

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## BRIEFS

**NEW COTTON STRAIN**--A new cotton strain, "Hubei No 11 cotton", has been successfully bred in Hubei. It has been studied and cultivated by the scientific research workers of the Institute of Cotton of the Provincial Academy of Agrosience, and has been trial-cultivated in an area of 25 mu of cotton fields in Mianyang, Qianjiang, Xingcheng, Huangpi, Wuchang and Guangji counties. The average production of this new cotton strain is 125 jin per mu, 17.1 percent more than the original strain of cotton. Affirming the achievement of this project, the experts held that the new cotton strain "Hubei No 11 cotton" could be cultivated in the cotton fields throughout the province in accordance with the local conditions. [HK081129 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 81]

**ENSHI PREFECTURE BUMPER HARVEST**--Enshi Prefecture has reaped an overall bumper harvest after 2 years of natural disasters. It set records in seven aspects: 1) output of grain, which amounted to 2.3 billion jin, 500 million jin over last year; 2) output of the diversified economy; 3) procurement of agricultural sideline products; 4) average income of peasants, which is 220 yuan, 100 yuan over the record of 1978; 5) financial income; 6) repayment of loans in the rural areas; and 7) peasants' saving accounts. At the end of November, the saving accounts of peasants all over the prefecture amounted to 18 million yuan, which was an increase of 100 percent over 1980. Enshi Prefecture was able to reap an overall bumper harvest because the party organizations at all levels had eliminated the leftist influences and were resolute in implementing the policies and principles stipulated at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The peasants were encouraged to practice the production responsibility system and implement the diversified economy. [HK180328 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 81]

**COUNTIES PIG PROCUREMENT**--Tongcheng, Yunxi and Zigui counties in Hubei have fulfilled pig procurement quotas ahead of schedule. The Tongcheng County People's Government has attached great importance to pig procurement work. Work teams were sent to the grassroots to help fulfill the procurement quotas. Up to the end of November, the province had procured some 26,500 pigs and fulfilled pig procurement quotas for the month ahead of schedule. The cadres and peasants of Yunxi County were enthusiastic in pig procurement work. The county procured some 15,000 pigs in October and November, which exceeded the total number procured in the past 9 months. The cadres and peasants of Zigui County adopted appropriate measures and fulfilled the procurement quota 28 days ahead of schedule. [HK180328 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Dec 81]

**PREFECTURE BUMPER HARVEST**--Huangguang prefecture reaped a bumper agricultural harvest this year. The total output of grain from the prefecture increased by 100 percent over the same period last year. Cotton increased by 6 percent and oil-bearing crops by 36 percent. The output of silkworm cocoons, tea, tobacco and fish have all increased, and the peasants have increased their income by a large degree. On average, every peasant has an income of over 100 yuan. Apart from their income from household sideline production, their income have increased by 40 yuan over last year. Since the beginning of this year, the party organizations at all levels have implemented the policies and principles stipulated at the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and continued eliminating the leftist influence, as well as setting up production responsibility systems. Eighty percent of the production teams have practiced various kinds of production responsibility systems and contract systems. By so doing, the peasants' enthusiasm has been enhanced. At present, the peasants are promoting the use of fine breeds and popularizing new technologies so as to strive for a bumper harvest in the coming year. [HK180328 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Dec 81]

**HYBRID RICE HARVEST**--The 1,181,000 mu of hybrid paddy rice fields in the Hubei Province provided an unprecedented bumper harvest this year. Of the 646,000 mu of hybrid intermediate paddy ricefields, the average yield per mu was 847 jin, and of the 485,000 mu of hybrid late paddy rice fields, the average yield per mu was 640 jin. In 1981, there were eight counties and prefectures that had areas planted with hybrid rice exceeding 50,000 mu and more than 20 communes had areas exceeding 10,000 mu. Despite the disasters brought about by the drought to intermediate rice and by the autumn cold dew wind to the late rice, the situation of the hybrid rice is excellent because all localities have strengthened leadership and promoted scientific cultivation. The average yield per mu of hybrid intermediate and late rice was 117 and 190 jin respectively over that of nonhybrid rice. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Nov 81 HK]

**FOOD OIL PRODUCTION**--This year, on average each person throughout Hubei Province has produced eight jin of edible oil, exceeding the national average level by more than 1 jin. The total output of oil-bearing crops in the province this year is expected to reach 7.1 million dan, an increase of some 600,000 dan over that in 1979, and 3 million dan over that in 1980. Most of the areas in the province have produced oil sufficient for their own consumption. However, many of these places have also taken the state's interest into account and have overfulfilled the annual oil procurement quotas. As of 20 October, the province had already procured 1.01 million dan of edible oil, accounting for 83.4 percent of the annual procurement quota and an increase of 500,000 dan over the corresponding period last year. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Nov 81 HK]

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## HUNAN

### BRIEFS

**HUNAN PROCURES TANGERINES**--By 23 November, Hunan Province had procured some 627,000 dan of tangerines, 160,000 dan more than the total number of tangerines procured in 1980, overfulfilling the procurement quota for this year. The province reaped a bumper tangerine harvest this year. Total output this year was 30 to 40 percent more than last year. Output of Shaoyang, Yiyang, Lianyuan, Lingling, Hengyang and Huaihua prefectures was some 100,000 dan each. [HK031504 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 81 HK]

**PROCUREMENT CIRCULAR**--The Hunan Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular, demanding that all places do well in purchasing and selling pigs, fresh eggs and fresh fish in 1982 to ensure sufficient supplies in markets at home and abroad. The circular announces that the state purchase price for pigs remains unchanged. The circular demands that while doing well in purchase and sales, all places pay close attention to supporting commune and brigade collectives and commune members in developing rabbit, poultry and fish production. [HK031504 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 29 Nov 81 HK]

**VEGETABLE SUPPLY CONFERENCE**--Hunan Province recently conducted a conference on vegetable supply and decided to change the present vegetable supply method and link the supply of vegetables with that of grain in order to ease the shortage of vegetables. This vegetable supply conference was conducted by the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government. According to a responsible comrade who attended the work conference: the situation of vegetable supply in the province in the past few years has not been very stable. In the past, the vegetable farmers enjoyed the same grain ration regardless of the amount of vegetables they sold to the state. Now, the grain ration is calculated in accordance with the amount of vegetables that they sell to the state, thus arousing their enthusiasm for growing more vegetables. The peasants will be given bonus grain on top of the basic amount of grain if they overfulfill their production quotas. The conference also studied other related questions such as management of vegetable prices, implementation of vegetable production responsibility systems, carrying out of scientific and research work and so on. [HK021400 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Nov 81 HK]



JIANGSU

BRIEFS

XUZHOU PREFECTURE OUTPUT INCREASE--Nanjing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--Profound changes have taken place in Jiangsu's Xuzhou Prefecture where farm output used to be low due to natural disasters. The prefecture's total grain output this year reached 7 billion jin, exceeding the peak year of 1980 by 400 million jin. The prefecture has produced 2.53 billion jin more grain since 1978, showing an increase of 630 million jin annually. Meanwhile, cotton output has been increased by an average of 56,000 dan annually over the past 4 years. Collective income of each commune member has also been increased from 54 yuan in 1977 to 110 yuan this year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0724 GMT 8 Dec 81]

CSO: 4007/130

JILIN

#### DEPUTIES DISCUSS PREMIER ZHAO'S NPC REPORT

OW101341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0700 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--The Jilin provincial delegation attending the fourth session of the Fifth NPC discussed Premier Zhao's report on the work of the government.

They held: The 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee politically unified the understanding of the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country. The current NPC meeting has followed it up so as to have unified our economic action and set clear and firm economic objectives. It is of great significance.

During the discussion, the deputies regarded the basic balance of China's revenue and expenditure as a concentrated manifestation of the good current economic situation.

Liu Kejing, Cai Fulin, Guo Shuzhen and other deputies said: The balance fully shows the correctness of the policy decision made by the party Central Committee and the State Council. It shows the correctness of the guiding thought for the economic readjustment. It also shows the superiority of the socialist system in China.

During the discussion, the deputies happily reviewed the excellent situation in Jilin Province.

They held: The excellent economic situation in Jilin Province is shown in three aspects. First are the all-round bumper agricultural harvests which may possibly reach an all time high. The total grain output will be between 200 billion to 220 billion lbs, surpassing the past peak output in 1978. In grain, the all-round harvest of 1980 crops such as oil-bearing crops, etc. will also be bumper. Next are the preliminary achievements made in industrial production. The 100,000-ton light and textile industrial projects will be completed by the end of the year and it is estimated that the 1980 output will reach 100 billion yuan. They will thus create a favorable condition for the industrial production next year. The third aspect is the great improvement of the people's livelihood in the province. The 1980 output of grain will be 100 million tons while that of the 1979 output was 90 million tons. The output of rural areas is around 100 yuan.

## JILIN

### BRIEFS

GRAIN OUTPUT--Lishu County's total grain output is expected to be 1.45 billion jin in 1981, an increase of 250 million jin or a 20 percent increase over 1980. By 13 December, this county had procured 801.9 million jin of commodity grain, accounting for 15.1 percent of the province's total commodity grain procured. This county now is marketing surplus grain. [SK140242 Changchun in Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Dec 81 SK]

GRAIN OUTPUT--As of 14 December, Huaide County, Jilin Province, had handed over 728 million jin of grain to the state, overfulfilling the annual grain procurement target by 138 million jin. This year's grain output totals 1.5 billion jin, an increase of 20 percent over 1980. [SK170708 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 81]

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## LIAONING

### BRIEFS

SOYBEAN OUTPUT--Kaivuan County, Liaoning Province, has increased its soybean output in the past 4 years. The 1981 per-mu-yield was 305 jin, a 50-jin increase over the 1980 figure. [SK132158 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 81 SK]

COUNTY-LEVEL AGRICULTURE--Grain output, sideline production and commune- and brigade-run industrial income have increased this year in Haicheng County, Liaoning Province. The 1981 agricultural output value totals 255 million yuan, an increase of 42.5 percent of 1978. The industrial output value of commune- and brigade-run enterprises has increased 110 percent, and the output value of diversified economy has increased 75 percent over 1978. Output value of commune- and brigade-run enterprises and of diversified economy has surpassed the agricultural output value by 14 percent. Per capita income of collectives and individuals has increased from 170 yuan in 1978 to 300 yuan. [SK190730 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 81]

CSO: 4007/134

## BRIEFS

GRAIN PROCUREMENT--Tongliao County, Nei Monggol Region, has reaped a bumper harvest of grain and oil-bearing crops this year. It is estimated that the grain output of this county will reach 530 million jin. As of 8 December, Tongliao County had procured 181.63 million jin of grain and 16.8 million jin of oil-bearing crops. Among the grain procured, 94 percent are of best or second best quality. [SK180906 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 81]

LIVESTOCK PROCUREMENT--According to statistics compiled in early December, Ulan Qab League had procured 165,000 head of cattle and sheep, overfulfilling the procurement plan for 1981. The league has shipped 1,000 tons of beef and mutton to urban areas, 120 tons above the plan. [SK170700 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 81]

GRAIN OUTPUT--As of 13 December, Jirem League, Nei Monggol Region, put in storage some 451.35 million jin of grain, overfulfilling the annual grain procurement target by 1.35 million jin. Jirem League also put in storage some 96.1 million jin of oil-bearing crops--a record. Grain output for the league reached 2.2 billion, an increase of 30 percent over 1980. Output of oil-bearing crops reached 100 million jin, double that in 1980. In addition, Jirem League marketed 36.07 million jin of food grains other than wheat and rice. [SK170706 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 81]

XINGAN LEAGUE AGRICULTURE--The 1981 grain output of Xingan League, Nei Monggol Region, has reached some 800 million jin. The number of livestock has reached 2.04 million head. The number of livestock for personal needs has increased to 850,000 head from 580,000 head in 1980. Per capita income of peasants and herdsmen in this league has reached 200 yuan, an increase of 120 yuan over 1980. [SK170706 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 81]

SNOWFALL REPORTED--Ulanqab League, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, has been plagued by snowfall since the beginning of October. About 40 percent of its grazing land is covered with snow, and its 600,000 head of livestock are having trouble searching for fodder grass. [SK112224 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 81 SK]

AFFORESTATION PROJECTS--Ulanqab League, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, has successfully fulfilled the 1981 afforestation plan. The league has planted 828,300 mu of trees and 12.36 million trees on the fringes of villages and by the side of roads, lakes, ponds and houses. It has also bred 11,300 mu of saplings. [SK112224 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 81 SK]

## QINGHAI DEPUTIES DISCUSS ZHAO'S NPC REPORT

OW101233 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--The Qinghai provincial delegation earnestly discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the government's work. The deputies unanimously pointed out that Premier Zhao's report penetratingly analyzed the current economic situation, set forth specific principles for future economic construction and explicitly outlined the prospects for China's economic advance.

In light of the actual conditions in each locality and department, many deputies spoke glowingly of the excellent situation in Qinghai. Deputy Duo Ba said: The situation in Qinghai's minority nationality areas is also excellent. Especially since the implementation of the party's policies toward the pastoral areas and the settlement of problems left over by history, relations among nationalities have improved, the party's prestige has been further enhanced, the cadres have maintained closer ties with the masses and the minority nationalities' mental outlook has undergone penetrating changes and their production has been further promoted. For example, although the weather was not as good as last year, Golog Tibetan autonomous prefecture this year has had a lower livestock mortality rate and higher survival rate of young animals than last year, and it produced nearly the same amount of grain as last year. Per-capita livestock for the herdsmen is 47 head for the whole prefecture and 150 head for Madoi County. The per-capita income for the herdsmen is 280 yuan in the prefecture and 472 yuan in Madoi County, where the income of four commune households has exceeded 10,000 yuan. This excellent situation has indeed never been seen in past years.

Deputy Han Fuxi said: As in the whole country, the political and economic situation in Qinghai has continued to improve. Despite serious drought, frost, hail, waterlogging and other natural calamities this year, which affected about 30 percent of the total area of Qinghai's grain and oil-bearing crops, the total output of grain and oil-bearing crops is expected to be at least the same as 1979 due to the elimination of the "leftist" influence and the implementation of the party's rural economic policies formulated since the beginning of the 12 plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, which has harnessed the enthusiasm of the masses of commune members. Despite



serious natural disasters this year, the situation in the rural areas is good and the people are feeling reassured. It is another good year for animal husbandry production. Industrial production has made some progress during the readjustment. Because of the reduction in the scale of the capital construction front, the construction of major engineering projects has been expedited. There are plenty of supplies in the market and the commodity price is basically stable. The commune members' purchasing power has increased. The living standards of the people in both rural and urban areas have been further elevated. Relations among nationalities have improved, thereby consolidating and developing the political situation characterized by stability and unity.

Hong Yianchen and other deputies pointed out: Our achievements have been made possible because the people of the whole province have earnestly implemented the line, principles and policies formulated since the convening of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. From now on we will resolutely implement the 10 principles for economic construction put forward by Premier Zhao Ziyang in order to do better work in Qinghai. Deputy Shi Wenshan said: The basic balance in revenues and expenditures we have achieved in 1981 is extraordinary. However, this achievement has been made through the reduction of expenditures and is, as Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out in the report, "not solid." We must remain sober-minded in continuing this arduous work.

Deputy Hong Yianchen said: The commodity price problem concerns the vital interests of the people of the whole country and should never be neglected. It is a fact that the market commodity price is basically stable. However, the masses of people have been worried that, in the wake of the recent price hike of tobacco and wine, the price of some other goods will also rise, affecting the people's livelihood. Therefore, the market commodity price should be strictly brought under control.

1982.10.13

## BRIEFS

DRAFT ANIMAL REARING--Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Shaanxi Province has promoted rearing of draft animals. In 1980, some 2.47 million draft animals were reared, an increase of 0.9 percent over 1979. According to incomplete statistics this year, as of the end of June, the number of draft animals reared had already exceeded the total number of draft animals reared throughout last year. The province has also done a good job of animal husbandry. [HK031324 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Nov 81]

INDUSTRIAL CROP PRODUCTION--Shaanxi Province's output of industrial crops, including flue-cured tobacco, silkworms, tea, beet and fruit, this year exceeds that of last year. Output of silkworms is some 66,000 dan and output of applies may reach about 250 million jin. They are production records since liberation. The quantity of flue-cured tobacco procured may reach about 220,000 dan, double that of last year. Output of tea may reach 30,000 dan, more than in any one of the past approximately 10 years. [HK031324 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 29 Nov 81]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, Xian, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--This year Shaanxi Province reaped a bumper harvest of summer grain, but subsequent serious floods and waterlogging resulted in reduction in autumn grain and cotton output. This year's total grain output is about the same as last year, but, thanks to the fairly big progress in diversified economy, the province's total agricultural output value is expected to reach 3.66 billion yuan, topping 1980 by 3 percent. This year, the province produced 3,312,000 dan of oil-bearing crops, a 50-percent increase from last year that made the province self-sufficient in edible oil; 220,000 dan of cured tobacco, an 80-percent increase; and 350,000 dan of sugar beets, a 3.5-percent increase. The total weight of hogs procured in the province reached 200,000 dun, topping last year by 20 percent. From January to October, the province procured more than 1,015 million yuan worth of farm and sidelines produce, topping the same period last year by 23.4 percent. [OW051421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0201 GMT 30 Nov 81]

CSQ: 4007/134

## WILD PLANTS COLLECTED IN ABUNDANCE IN TWO COUNTIES

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Jiyang and Lijin 'Minor Autumn Harvests' Realize Big Achievements"]

[Text] Jiyang County mobilized the masses and widely launched "minor autumn harvest" activities while carrying out autumn harvests and autumn planting.

This county is situated in the northern plain of Shandong, and wildlife resources are rich. To carry out the "minor autumn harvest" well, they established these regulations: All wild plants that have concentrated resources and are suitable for collective management are to be organized and gathered by the collectives according to their jurisdiction. Resources that are scattered and are unsuitable for collective gathering are to be gathered by commune members, and the income realized will belong to the commune members. The price of wild plant products submitted and sold to the state by commune members is subject to negotiation, and awards and sales will be realized in time. The supply and marketing and commercial departments have established over 600 procurement points throughout the county, according to the demands of the masses, to procure the products in time and ship them in time. Up to 14 September, the whole county had gathered 1.5 million jin of cornhusks, 15 million jin of feed grasses, 15.4 million jin of reeds and cattails, 21 million jin of various types of trumpet creepers, 100,000 jin of various types of wild herbs, and 400,000 jin of straw, with a total value of over 5 million yuan--an increase of 69 percent over the same period last year.

In launching "minor autumn harvest" activities, Lijin County organized the masses to gather resources in the waste lowlands. At present, the whole county has gathered 1.86 million jin of wild cytisis beans (ji dou), wild red beans, yellow alfalfa seeds, 13 million jin of cattails, 16,000 jin of cattail wool, over 46 million jin of white willow tree twigs and red chaste tree branches, and over 230,000 jin of various wild medicinal herbs and wild oil-bearing plants.

Lijin County is situated in the lowermost reaches of the Huanghe, and the area of waste lowland is large. This year, the county relaxed its policy, abolished the unreasonable procedure of past years regarding entering the lowlands, allowed collectives and commune members to handle the gathered products individually, and mobilized the enthusiasm of the masses.

SHANDONG

BRIEFS

FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--Various localities throughout Shandong Province are undertaking small water conservation projects. Some 4.15 million people are undertaking 64,000 water projects of all kinds, of which 36,200 have been completed and are playing a significant role in winter irrigation of wheatfields. [SK101122 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Dec 81 SK]

CSU: 4007/130

## NEED TO RECLAIM COASTAL AREAS FOR FARMLAND STRESSED

## Conditions Are Favorable

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 18 Oct 81 p 1

["Article by reporter Yu Peihua [0060 3099 5478]: "Seeking Land From the Sea To Increase the Area of Farmland; Water Conservancy Bureau Expert Suggests the Use of Favorable Conditions in Shanghai To Hasten Encirclement of the Sea to Create Land"]

[Text] The deputy chief engineer of the Shanghai Municipal Water Conservancy Bureau, Wang Zhenzhong [3769 2182 0022], told this reporter: Hastening the steps of encircling the sea to create farmland and to expand the area of cultivated land and increase new capabilities for agricultural production are an important way to treat the "expansion disease" in Shanghai.

Wang Zhenzhong said Shanghai is a "shell." The urban population has already reached saturation. It is not necessary to talk about living area; even the per capita average of roads in Shanghai is only 2 meters. In the future, the construction task of building over 2 million square meters of housing a year (1 mu is about the space for building 600 square meters of housing) must be completed. With the addition of industrial development and traffic improvements, it is unavoidable for the city to take up some suburban land. In addition, the suburban population has already increased from 3.2 million at the time of liberation to 5.4 million, and in the next 10 years this may increase by several tens of thousands more. This requires the suburban area to continue to increase the yield of food grains. At the same time, each person in the city must be assured of having 3 li of vegetable patches a year to supplement the shortage of over 300 million jin of feed. The shortage of land is very acute. For Shanghai to solve the "expansion" of the city and to enable the suburban area to supply more agricultural and sideline products to the city, where will the cultivated land come from? Encircling the sea to create land is one way.

Wang Zhenzhong said Shanghai has the conditions and the experience in encircling the sea to create fields. In the past 32 years, Shanghai has encircled the sea to create about 800,000 mu of farmland, established 15 state-run farms, 3 farms operated by troops, 1 superior variety farm, and 4 people's communes. It also has built a large industrial base as large as the main Shanghai Petrochemical Plant, and has realized definite achievements. Now, the Changjiang brings down about 500 million tons of mud and sand each year; part of it goes out to sea, while the remainder settles at the mouth of the Changjiang. This is one of the material conditions for encircling

the sea to create farmland. In addition, Shanghai has several million tons of garbage each year that can be utilized. We also have accumulated experience in stimulating silting to create farmland and combine engineering measures and planting measures, to build spur dikes, longitudinal dikes, and vertical dikes, and to plant reeds in a big way so as to hasten the silting.

Wang Zhenzhong pointed out that the world's present industrially developed nations which have little cultivated land, such as Japan and the Netherlands, long ago looked to the sea for land. They spent manpower and materials and invested in land along the coast 10 meters to 20 meters below the surface of the water. Given our nation's situation, it is not possible to do the same as Japan and the Netherlands. But in Shanghai, the area of coastal beaches greater than 5 meters below water is 3.01 million mu, while there are 900,000 mu above 0 meters (sea level). We can first draw up a 10-year plan for the 900,000 mu of beaches and make a determination to appropriate capital to promote silting and create land over the 460,000 mu of sandy beaches in the eastern beaches of Nanhui County and the eastern beaches and northern edge of Chongming County. By 1990, an area the size of a present county can be added, and by that time the remaining land in the suburbs will be much larger.

Wang Zhenzhong said: Encircling the sea to create farmland is a significant task that affects our offspring. For Shanghai to hasten the encirclement of the sea to create farmland requires the strengthening of the party's leadership and the establishment of a unified plan to be carried out in steps. We cannot advocate that whoever encircles the sea acquires the right of ownership, causing the emergence of "small patches" and "long strips" of fields with low gain. At the same time, each concerned department must strengthen the management of beaches. Regions that have already been sown with plants to stimulate silting are being used at present for thousands and tens of thousands of cattle to graze freely every day, because there is nobody to manage the fields. Each year in the suburbs, at least over 30,000 mu of reeds are destroyed, hindering some beaches from readily becoming fields. In the future, we must consider the ability to encircle and preserve the land and to consider economic gains.

#### Tuanjiesha Project Progresses

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Encircling the Sea To Create Farmland at the Mouth of the Changjiang"]

[Text] The dam at Shaoping, the first phase of the project to encircle the sea to create farmland at Tuanjiesha, in Chongming County, which began over a year ago with municipal government investment, has undergone the test of strong typhoons and extremely big floods and served to protect the beaches and banks and to slow the flow and promote silting. Through the end of September, the total amount of soil that had silted came to over 15 million cubic meters.

Tuanjiesha is situated at the mouth of the Changjiang, a waterway apart from Chongming Island. The upper reaches of the waterway join Beigang on the southern tributary of the Changjiang; the lower reaches join the sea. Since the 1970's, the flow at high tide has always remained dominant in the waterway, while the speed of the flow at low tide is only one half that at high tide. As the high-tide trenches continue to



develop, the low-tide trenches gradually shrink and the waterway gradually narrows. already there are over 15,000 mu of beaches that can be planted with reeds, basically possessing the conditions for encircling and reclaiming. From March 1979 to June of this year, the first phase of construction of the Shishaoping Dam between Chongming and Tuanjiesha was completed. According to experts of the Municipal Water Conservancy Bureau, after the entire Tuanjiesha project has been completed, Tuanjiesha will be joined with Dongwangsha to form an expanse of land. It is estimated that before 1990, 80,000 to 100,000 mu of cultivated land area will emerge before our eyes.

9296

CSO: 4007/83

## ALL AROUND BUMPER HARVEST ATTRIBUTED TO READJUSTMENT

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Dazhu County Wins Continued All-Around Bumper Harvests; Promotes Various Kinds of Systems of Responsibility Linking Remuneration to Output and Readjusts Internal Structure of Agriculture; Industrial Output and Public Revenues Also Increased to a Fairly Large Extent Over Last Year"]

[Excerpts] This year was the sixth consecutive year of bumper harvests for Dazhu County. Industrial output and public revenues also saw all-around increases. As compared with 1980, total industrial and agricultural output value this year amounted to 316 million yuan, an 8.4 percent increase. In this total, grain output totaled 839 million jin (not including the output from 40,000 mu newly assigned to increase the sizes of private plots), for an increase of 9.6 percent. (As compared with 1975, total increased output of grain of 360 million jin during the past 6 years has meant average annual increases of 60 million jin or 12 percent.) Total earnings from collective agricultural sideline occupations amounted to 166 million yuan, an increase of 18.4 percent. Total industrial output value increased 14.6 percent. Total output value of commune and brigade enterprises increased 15.3 percent. As a result of the continued increase in agricultural and industrial production, this year's public revenues were 14.4 percent greater than last year. County reserve funds also increased correspondingly. Accompanying increased agricultural production has been an average per capita consumption grain distribution to each commune member of 680 jin, 62 jin more than last year. Average per capita distribution of income has reached 120 yuan, an 18 yuan increase over last year. Simultaneous with the expansion of production has been a decline of less than 0.002 percent in the rate of natural population increase throughout the county. In all kinds of work throughout the county, a booming scene of prosperity and ever increasing well-being has appeared.

As grain production has developed, the problem of food for the masses has been substantially solved. In order that the peasants may become prosperous as quickly as possible, following the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, the County CCP Committee acted on the basis of present realities to effect gradual readjustment in the internal economic structure of agriculture and the agricultural production pattern. While guaranteeing year after year increases in grain output, it has vigorously developed economic diversification, giving attention at once to both grain and cash. Since 1978, the county has diverted a total of 35,000 mu of land to the development of forestry and economic diversification, 21,000 mu of it going for development of

ramie, 7,000 mu for development of fruit trees, and 8,000 mu for development of rape, silkworm mulberry and tobacco. In addition cultivation was stopped on 29,041 mu, which was returned to forest land. The county's economic crop area amounts to 131,000 mu, or 12 percent of the collectively cultivated land. Following preliminary readjustments, striking economic results have already been attained. This year's revenues from economic diversification are predicted to be 76.27 million yuan, a 24.7 percent increase over 1976, for a per capita 88 yuan average. Earnings from economic diversification as a proportion of agricultural sideline occupation total revenues increased to 46 percent from 30 percent in 1976. As a portion of the county's average per capita distribution of earnings, earnings from economic diversification amounted to 42 yuan, or 31 percent. Most of the readjustments of the past several years have still been carried out between grain crops and economic crops and within economic crops. They have made the most of the county's advantages, and the economic benefits of vigorous development are manifest. They are also able to give impetus to key projects in overall economic development. Examples include ramie, whose production increased from 4.32 million jin in 1976 to 15 million jin; rape, which suddenly increased from 1.96 million jin in 1976 to 19 million jin; live hogs, which went from 188,000 head in pens in 1976 to 450,000 head this year. In addition, fairly great development has also taken place in tea, silkworm mulberry, citrus fruit, mushrooms, and tobacco. Because of the fairly rapid development of economic diversification, development of county-run industries and commune and brigade enterprises has been advanced; earnings of the collective and of individual commune members have increased; and local public revenues have also increased. Conversely, development of economic diversification and industrial sideline occupations have promoted further development of grain production. As a result of readjustment, despite a 7 percent reduction in the grain producing area, thanks to implementation of systems of responsibility for production, increases in the level of scientific farming, the relative large amount of funds available in production teams and commune members for the purchase of chemical fertilizer, pesticides, and farm machinery and equipment, grain production has continued to climb at a great rate. This year's total output of grain has increased 13.3 percent over what it had been prior to readjustment in 1976.

1412

USC: 4017/100

## GENERALLY IMPROVED OUTLOOK FOR RICE PRODUCTION REPORTED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Long Liangshu [7893 5328 2806]: "Heartening Bumper Rice Harvest in Seven Prefectures and Municipalities Including Yongchuan; Adaptation of General Methods to Local Situations in Implementation of Systems of Responsibility and Vigorous Improvement of Farming Techniques; Statistics From Yongchuan, Wanxian, Fuling, Yibin, and Daxian Prefectures and From Chongqing and Zigong Municipalities Show More Than 7 Percent Increase in Total Rice Output From 23.3 Million Mu and That an Enduringly Backward Situation in Rice Production Has Been Greatly Changed"]

[Text] The five prefectures of Yongchuan, Wanxian, Fuling, Yibin and Daxian in eastern and southern Sichuan Province, and the cities of Chongqing and Zigong have reaped heartening bumper harvests from more than 23.3 million mu, outputs totaling more than 7 percent more than last year. In Wanxian and Daxian prefectures, increases in output have been greater than 10 percent. The rice-growing area in these seven prefectures and municipalities is half the province's rice-growing area, and the increased output figures represent two-thirds of the total increased production figures for the province. Yields averaged increases of more than 40 jin per mu, a more than 40 percent increase over average increases for the province. Except for some mountainous regions of the seven prefectures and cities including Yongchuan, in most places grain production has always meant principally rice production. However, as a result of the influence of leftist ideology in guiding production in the past, plus the rather complex topography and meteorology, scientific farming levels were rather low. As a result, advantages in the production of rice could not be used to the full. For many years development was rather slow, and yields per unit of area were low.

Ever since the 11th party Central Committee meeting, all echelons of party and government leadership in these seven prefectures and municipalities have emancipated their thinking, summarized experiences, acted on the basis of existing realities, honored the desires of the masses, and have generally promoted systems of responsibility in the forms of linking output quotas to the size of workforce, fixing output quotas for individual households, and fixing work to be done with individual households. This aroused the enthusiasm of the masses. Simultaneously, all jurisdictions earnestly strengthened leadership over rice production, conscientiously summarized and promoted advanced experiences, and vigorously carried out technical training. Units concerned at the provincial level also placed the

focus of work on these areas, and on the key links in rice production, several times organizing on-site visits, exchange of experiences, and the study of measures to win increased rice yields. According to incomplete statistics from the seven prefectures and municipalities, 1.38 million people have been trained in rice technology. Farm technicians also diligently carried out experiments for high production, demonstrating and performing technical services so that technical measures for achieving increased rice yields were better implemented than in any previous year. This year the superior rice growing area of these seven prefectures and municipalities has generally increased, the hybrid rice area having expanded to 3.32 million mu. Last year, Hechuan County had only 20,000 mu of hybrid rice, but this has been expanded to 98,000 mu this year. Greater advances have been made in reform of seedling propagation. The area for sturdy seedlings with numerous tillers and the calabash gourd seedling area have been greatly increased. Seedling quality has been generally upgraded, and use of two stage propagation of hybrid rice seedlings in hothouses is done in about 70 percent of cases. The fact of bumper harvests this year in these seven prefectures and municipalities show that the potential for increased rice yields in eastern and southern Sichuan Province is in the process of being tapped, and a great change has taken place in the backward state of production.

9432

CSO: 4007 106

## SOME FALL HARVEST FIGURES GIVEN FOR TONGNAN COUNTY

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Lai Rengang [6351 0088 0474], Zhang Zhenfang [1728 2182 5364] and Zhou Nanqing [0719 0589 3237]: "Increased Yield From Spring-Sown Grain in Tongnan County"]

[Text] Tongnan County has vigorously popularized scientific farming techniques to increase the levels of scientific farming, so in a year of especially severe flood disasters, spring sown grain output was still more than 11.35 million jin higher than last year. When output from grain sown in late autumn is added to this, the increase in output for the whole year amounts to more than 21 million jin, an increase of 3.9 percent.

While establishing various forms of a system of responsibility for production, this county also gave strict attention to the popularization of scientific farming techniques. This year the county continued to operate farm schools and radio broadcast schools on farming, training more than 2,700 people as mainstay cadres for production brigades and production teams. Twenty-four of 56 communes operated after hours agricultural technical schools, training a total of more than 75,000 cadres and masses. County agricultural department technicians and commune farm technicians set up systems of responsibility linking techniques to output in 116 individual production teams. Thus, agricultural science and technology was further popularized and increased throughout the county. Vigorous promotion by the county this year of hybrid rice won successes. Yields were from 200 to 300 jin per mu higher on large areas than from conventional rice varieties. Following an especially disastrous flood in mid-July, further liberalization of rural economic policies took place in which drowned farmland from which no harvest could be expected was parceled among the masses for the planting of a single late autumn crop or a single season winter crop. A system of the harvest belonging to whomever planted it was instituted in the use of every possible means of self-help in combating the disaster, thereby greatly reducing losses from the flood. As a result of such special measures taken in three of four communes in Yuqi District that had been severely flooded, no decline in output resulted despite the severe disaster, and grain output increased over last year by 2.67 million jin.



## GRAIN PRODUCTION, GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT UP

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "Relying on Policy and Relying on Science, Bumper Harvest is Realized in a Year of Severe Disaster; Sichuan's Total Agricultural Production Value Increased 3 Percent This Year"]

[Text] Reporters Zhang Yichang [1728 5065 2490] and Li Jiajie [2621 1367 2638] report: One of our nation's major food-grain producing regions, Sichuan Province, has relied on policy and relied on science to defeat the extremely severe flood disaster and has realized an agricultural bumper harvest this year. The reporters learned from the Sichuan provincial party committee's working meeting currently being held that compared to 1980, the highest level in history, the total yield of food grains this year has increased and total agricultural production value has increased 3 percent, realizing increased yields for 5 straight years.

From June to September of this year, Sichuan Province was attacked by six floods one after another, 135 counties were flooded, 17.56 million mu of agricultural crops were flooded, and 3 billion jin of food grains were lost. The several floods that occurred in Sichuan before liberation were all much smaller than this year's and several thousands and tens of thousands of farmers died of hunger then. The natural disaster that occurred in 1960 also was smaller than this year's; many people then had to go out to beg for food. Why was a bumper harvest realized this year after suffering from such serious natural disasters, and why are the farm villages prosperous and the people safe and happy? The basic reason is the implementation of the party's farm village policy. Especially after the implementation of the production responsibility system, the productive enthusiasm of the broad number of farmers and their enthusiasm for learning science and using science have been very high. When the flood waters receded, they washed the seedlings, helped the seedlings, and replenished seedlings and carried out many technical measures to clear the silt and prepare the land. Many severe disaster areas became light disaster regions and light disaster regions became regions without disaster.

Another important reason that Sichuan Province realized a bumper harvest in a year of disaster is that it successfully carried out on a trial basis the agricultural technical responsibility system. Up to the time before the transplanting of paddy rice this year, over 30,000 production teams in the province's 160 counties implemented various forms of the technical responsibility system, and visible results of increased production and increased harvests were realized. Their surrounding commune brigades

further saw, through comparison, the great strength of science and technology, and from the western Sichuan plains to the eastern Sichuan hilly mountain regions, an unprecedented wave of learning science and using science by the farmers surged up, greatly hastening the popularization of agricultural techniques. The sowing area of superior varieties of paddy rice, mainly hybrid rice, throughout the province increased suddenly to 36 million mu this year, constituting 80 percent of the total area of paddy rice, and attention was paid to scientific cultivation. Because of the use of superior varieties and superior methods, the ability to resist disasters was strengthened. The average increase over last year of hybrid rice produced throughout the province was 200 jin per mu. In some disaster areas, ordinary rice-fields produced a yield of only 300 jin per mu, but hybrid rice produced a yield reaching 900 jin per mu and paddy rice produced an increased yield of 1.6 billion jin. This served importantly to increase the yield of food grains in the whole province.

Since last year, the provincial party committee has grasped the key points of techniques and measures to increase the yield of low-yield regions. In the 14 counties in southeastern Sichuan and northeastern Sichuan, the province has established 1.4 million mu of high-yield demonstration fields of paddy rice. The province has trained 1 million peasants a year to carry out demonstrations of scientific planting and realized higher yields in these fields than in conventional fields and realized marked increases in yield this year over last year. This has resulted in the popularization of agricultural techniques in the low-yielding regions. The low-yield paddy rice regions of Yibin, Peiling, and Chongqing all produced increased yields this year. The Wan County region, which had a reduced yield last year, produced an average increased yield of 100 jin per mu of paddy rice over a 2 million mu area, partly replenishing the loss due to disasters.

While Sichuan Province was relying on science and technology to grasp food-grain production tightly, it also popularized advanced techniques in such economic crops as rape, cotton, oranges, silkworms, and mulberries in a big way. According to statistics, because of the development of diversification, this year the per capita average income of the farmers increased 20 percent over last year.

9296

CSO: 4007/83

## BRIEFS

FLOOD DAMAGES SICHUAN CANALS--In July and August this year, the extraordinarily big flood damaged the majority of the canals--which have a total length of some 8,000 km--in Sichuan Province. To restore transport, the province has done its utmost to repair the places which were damaged by the flood. Some 3,000 workers have taken part in repair work. At present, except for some places at Tuojiang and Wujiang which have not been completely repaired, the other canals in the province are basically open to traffic. Over the past 2 months, the freight volume on the canals has increased. [HK031332 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Nov 81]

FOREST FIRE PREVENTION--Chengdu, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--Sichuan Province has made remarkable achievements in preventing forest fires. According to statistics from departments concerned, forest fires affected only 0.04 percent of the forest area in Sichuan this year. In order to develop forestry, the province has implemented the system of responsibility in forestry and set aside some 15 million mu of mountainous land as commune members' family plots. [OW051417 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0027 GMT 4 Dec 81]

HECHUAN COUNTY AGRICULTURE--Chengdu, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--This year the total grain output of Sichuan's Hechuan County, which was hit hardest by floods last July, topped last year by 3.2 percent. Its total agricultural output value increased by 2 percent. Flood water inundated more than 160,000 mu of cultivated land, accounting for 15 percent of total acreage. There was no harvest from more than 83,000 mu of grain and 34,000 mu of cash crops. The afflicted areas reduced grain output by more than 76 million jin, but the areas not hit by floods increased the output by more than 110 million jin, thus enabling the county to overfulfill grain procurement plan by 1.1 percent. [OW201321 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0028 GMT 14 Dec 81]

CSO: 4007/134

## DEPUTIES EXAMINE ZHAO ZIYANG'S REPORT

OW100556 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0812 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--The Xinjiang delegation to the Fifth NPC's fourth session has conscientiously examined and deliberated Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report. The deputies agreed that the 10 principles for economic construction are a scientific summary of China's socialist economic practice and that they are realistic and in keeping with China's conditions.

Deputy Ismail Amat said: The 10 principles are in keeping with the conditions of China, as well as of the autonomous region. To implement these principles, it is necessary to consider Xinjiang's characteristics, integrate these principles with Xinjiang's realities, earnestly sum up the autonomous region's positive and negative experiences, further readjust the national economy by improving economic results and concentrating on the development of agriculture and animal husbandry, especially consumer goods production, reform the irrational economic structure and take a new path in economic construction that fully reflects the requirements of the 10 principles and that is suited to Xinjiang's practical situation.

Ismail Amat, He Bingxian and other deputies commonly pointed out that in Xinjiang, the only way to implement these 10 principles and considerably boost the autonomous region's economic construction is through promoting unity among nationalities. Ismail Amat maintained: to promote unity among nationalities, it is imperative to continue to implement the party's policy of regional autonomy for the nationalities in accordance with the guidelines contained in the resolution of the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It is necessary to promote unity on the basis of common progress and prosperity for all nationalities. It is necessary to pay attention to the crucial issue of unity among cadres at all levels. No cadre of Han Nationality can function without cadres of the minority nationalities and vice versa. Cadres and masses of all nationalities should establish mutual trust and respect, support, understand and closely cooperate with one another and make concerted efforts to do the work in Xinjiang well.

Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Ba Dai, Zheng Jifu, Ta-yi-er Mai-mai-ti-li and other deputies spoke glowingly of the achievements in the autonomous region's industrial and agricultural production since last year, particularly the gratifying economic

situation in the rural areas. Ismail Amat said: In agriculture, despite floods, hailstorms, wind, sandstorms and other serious natural disasters in some areas, Xinjiang still expects to yield 7,532,000,000 jin of grain this year although the sowing acreage has shrunk by 1.38 million mu. The most encouraging news is the good grain harvest in southern Xinjiang which has increased summer grain output by more than 130 million jin. This has basically changed the difficult situation of having to deliver grain from northern to southern Xinjiang. Total cotton output stands at 2,073,000 dan, topping last year by 30.9 percent. The number of animals in stock at yearend is 27.5 million head, topping last year by 2.9 percent. Per capita income of peasants and herders derived from the collectives may increase to 113 yuan this year from last year's 107 yuan. A prosperous scene prevails throughout the farming and pastoral areas. Xinjiang will turn out 3.6 billion yuan in terms of total industrial output value, topping last year by 3.18 percent. In terms of output value, the proportion of light industry to industry as a whole has expanded to 44.44 percent from last year's 43.28 percent.

Deputy Tomur Dawamat said: After reaping a bumper agricultural harvest and scoring good gains in animal husbandry for 3 years running, Xinjiang has again reaped an all-round bumper harvest this year. With the development of agriculture and animal husbandry, a new problem has cropped up, that is, the channels of circulation are incapable of meeting the needs of production development. Now our autonomous region has grain in rural areas, but the food departments do not have enough money to purchase all the grain and deliver it to other places. Basic level cadres and peasants have complained about this matter. This year, Xinjiang reaped a bumper cotton harvest with total output exceeding 2 million dan. At present 1.56 million dan of cotton has been procured, but most is stockpiled because of failure to make prompt delivery. More than 500,000 dan of the stockpiled cotton is of long, fine fibre. A monthly interest of 1.4 million yuan has to be paid on the stockpiled cotton. Since the supply and marketing cooperatives cannot afford this amount, Aksu Prefecture and Bayingolin Autonomous Prefecture have stopped procuring cotton, thereby affecting cotton farmers' enthusiasm for production. The number of animals has increased year after year, but the procurement target is limited. Xinjiang's finance cannot subsidize the procurement of meat in excess of quota. This has resulted in unmarketable cattle, sheep and horses in pastoral areas. Readjusting the commercial policy and providing smooth channels of circulation have now become an urgent issue in promoting agriculture and animal husbandry.

The deputies made suggestions in their speeches. Some deputies said: In agriculture, there is a policy of fixing a quota, sticking to it for 5 years without change, and of rewarding peasants who sell surplus grain. The state should work out related policies, like those in agriculture, to encourage the development of animal husbandry. It is necessary to formulate grassland law to protect grazing ground and safeguard the herdsmen's self-decision right toward grazing ground.

Deputy Zhang Suiwang said: The relatively slow progress in animal husbandry compared with agriculture is due to poor capital construction. The stockbreeding machinery has remained unchanged for decades. Xinjiang has great potential for

developing animal husbandry if it would only improve its grazing grounds, gradually plant good forage grass and popularize the use of stockbreeding machinery.

Deputy Hu Bing said: Xinjiang has a very rich coal deposit but spontaneous combustion of buried coal is very serious. Some 100-200 million dun of coal have been burnt through self-combustion. We suggest that the state invest some money in solving the problem of self-combustion of buried coal to protect the nation's resources.

Zhang Suiwang, He Bingxian, He Fengjin and other deputies said: In implementing responsibility systems in factories, it is necessary to pay special attention to strengthening labor management and revise labor protection regulations. Zhao Ziyang's report says: "For those who seriously violate labor discipline and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition, the enterprise has the power to take economic or disciplinary action against them, ranging up to dismissal, according to relevant regulations." This is an essential measure, but there should be specific approaches, as well as regulations, to go with it.

CSN 400/14



XINJIANG MEETING NOTES SOIL DETERIORATION

HK180408 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Summary] The third Xinjiang regional soil survey conference concluded in Urumqi on 15 December. The meeting stressed: It is necessary to grasp the application of the results of soil surveys, pay attention to improving soil fertility, and promote sustained growth in the region's agricultural production.

The conference held: "Soil fertility has declined everywhere in Xinjiang due to natural factors and human cultivation methods. The soil's organic quality is not high, its nourishment is insufficient, and there is imbalance between soil use and nourishment. This has already become an obstacle to developing agricultural production in the region. Improving soil fertility is therefore a problem in urgent need of solution.

The participants held: In future, while continuing to carry out soil survey work, we must get a thorough grasp of applying the fruits of these surveys, centered on improving soil fertility. We must carry out agricultural capital construction, treat alkaline land in a comprehensive way, and create the environment and conditions for improving soil fertility. We must vigorously develop green manure cultivation and add more domestic manure to improve the organic quality of the soil. It is necessary to rationalize cropping areas, grow crops according to local conditions, use chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals in a rational way, and prevent soil pollution. Cultivation systems should be reformed.

Leading comrades of the regional CCP Committee Wangarhn Ann Gu Jingsheng, Huang Luobin and Li Jiayu visited the representatives attending the meeting.

CSO: 4007/134

## BRIEFS

WINTER LIVESTOCK PROTECTION--According to XINJIANG RIBAO, the regional animal husbandry department recently issued a notice hoping that the region will firmly establish the idea of fighting natural disasters to reap bumper crops and further strengthen the work of protecting livestock from natural disasters during the winter. It is particularly necessary to vigorously protect collective herds through the winter. The notice said: The herds have now been moved to their winter pastures. The general situation is good. However a number of major pastoral areas have had early and heavy snow this winter, with sudden drops in temperature. This has caused difficulties for animal husbandry. The notice says: Although the disaster that has occurred in certain pastoral areas is only partial, and the losses are not great at the moment, there are rather great latent dangers. This year the region suffered prolonged drought in summer and autumn, and in some places the animals are not as sturdy as in previous years. There is less grass cover on the pastures, which are not able to support so many animals as previously. A number of places have reserved little winter feed for collective herds. According to the meteorological departments, the temperature in Xinjiang this winter will be slightly lower than last year. This requires that we be extra vigilant and make still greater efforts to protect the livestock from natural disasters during winter. We must certainly not take lightly the danger of possible blizzards. [Excerpt] [HK210805 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Dec 81]

CSO: 4007/134

TOBACCO-PROCUREMENT TARGET MET AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 81 p 1

["This Year's Flue-cured Tobacco Procurement Plan for the Whole Province Has Been Completed With a Surplus"]

[Text] As of the first 10 days of October, the entire year's procurement plan of our province's major economic crop, flue-cured tobacco, had been completed early, with a surplus.

This year, after the various economic policies of farm villages were thoroughly implemented, the productive enthusiasm of the masses of each tobacco-producing region was high, they planted finely, toasted conscientiously and actively submitted tobacco for sale. The supply and marketing department added two procurement network points in time, strengthened the procurement force, and hastened the progress of procurement. Up through the first 10 days of October, 2.15 million dan of flue-cured tobacco had already been procured, completing the plan for the year by 102.4 percent--an increase of 70.2 percent over the same period last year. The two prefectures of Qujing and Yuxi and Dali Prefecture, which are major flue-cured tobacco-producing regions, all completed the annual plan with a surplus. The quality of tobacco also improved.

9296

CSO: 4007/83

## NPC DEPUTY DISCUSSES PROTECTING YUNNAN'S RESOURCES

OW131435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese. 1325 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--Speaking at the plenary discussion of the fourth session of the Fifth NPC, deputy Wang Ruoshui called for effectively protecting Xishuangbanna's forestry resources [in Yunnan].

Deputy Wang Ruoshui said: It is necessary to pay close attention to planting trees, as well as protecting existing forests. When I accompanied some foreign guests on a visit to Xishuangbanna last May, I was very saddened to see many bare mountains there. As early as 20 years ago, Premier Zhou had warned us of this problem. He said: Xishuangbanna is a beautiful and richly endowed land. Destroying its forests will cause serious soil erosion and turn the land into a desert, bringing about consequences dreadful to contemplate. Should this happen, the communist party member will be condemned by history and future generations.

This problem was brought up at every NPC session in recent years. The NPC Standing Committee adopted the "Forestry Law (trial)." Despite the visits and suggestions made by party and government leaders, decisions and documents circulated by the party Central Committee and State Council, and the newspapers' repeated appeals for attention to this problem, it has become increasingly serious. Comrade of the Xishuangbanna Forestry Bureau told me: When the "Forestry Law (trial)" was just promulgated, the situation improved for a while. But the problem became serious again in the past 2 years. A total of 130,000 mu of forests were destroyed last year and the figure is even higher this year. The climate in Xishuangbanna now is distinctly not as good as in the past.

The problem concerning the destruction of forests in Xishuangbanna is very complicated. It involves many factors, questions concerning the policy and principles, and relations between several departments and cannot be solved by the locality alone. RENMIN RIBAO published an article last May, entitled "Why the Fire of Forest Destruction Keeps Burning More and More Furiously." A meeting of prefectural and municipal party secretaries called by the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee discussed this problem and mapped out several measures which were later published in the newspapers. But, has the problem been really solved? We have yet to take a look. It is hoped that the State Council will tackle this problem earnestly, systematically and through to the end.

CSO: 4007/140

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TITLE: "Climate and Cotton Production in Liaoning"

SOURCE: Dalian LIAONING NONGYE KEXUE [LIAONING AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese  
No 5, 15 Oct 81 pp 1-6

ABSTRACT: The area of cotton in Liaoning Province had been gradually extended from the south to the north and by the 60's the unit yield was 3-4 times higher than that of the early liberation days. In the 70's, the yield had a tendency to drop, especially in the low temperature year of 1976. Whether the province is suitable for cotton development had by then become a problem debated among scientists. This paper analyzes the major climatic factors and presents the correlation coefficients of accumulated temperature, daylight hours, precipitation, and aridity index. The province is then divided into regions according to the climatic conditions during the growth and developmental period of cotton. The paper concludes that in the province, areas suitable for cotton production are limited, being a border region for cotton culture in China. Reasonable crop arrangement is the strategic measure for overcoming low temperature damage in order to obtain relatively stable productions.

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TITLE: "Survey of Wild Soybean Resources of Liaoning Province: I"

SOURCE: Dalian LIAONING NONGYE KEXUE [LIAONING AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese  
No 5, 15 Oct 81 pp 6-9

ABSTRACT: Wild soybean (*Glycine soja*) is a wild plant closely related to the cultivated soybean (*Glycine max*) and the semi-wild soybean (*Glycine gracilis*) lies between the two. Through prolonged natural selection, the wild soybean is highly adapted to a given environmental condition and its contents of protein and certain amino acids are often higher. In recent years, varieties of wild and semi-wild soybean have been regarded as vital resources and several high yield and disease-resistant breeds have been produced using them as parent or parents. In 1980, the authors carried out a thorough survey of 6 natural ecological regions of Liaoning Province, involving 32 counties and 1 prefecture and collected 518 specimens of plants, 493 seeds, and 243 root tuber bacteria specimens of wild soybean. The distribution, growth environment, biological characteristics, ecological types, and protein and amino acid contents of wild soybean of the province are discussed. The authors also discovered 9 new types of wild soybean. They will be reported in another paper.

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TITLE: "A Study on the Yield Increase Factors of Ground Film Cover Technique of Peanut Cultivation"

SOURCE: Dalian LIAONING NONGYE KEXUE [LIAONING AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 5, 15 Oct 81 pp 35-40

ABSTRACT: Using a plastic film ground cover to cultivate peanuts can increase the yield obviously. In 1979-80 an experiment is carried out to study the major reasons for the yield increase and the relationship between growth and development and the formation of yield. The experimental crops are planted in 3 stages of 15, 25 Apr and 5 May, and plots without film cover are planted on the same dates to serve as the control. Compared with the control the yield increase of pods is 20.62-48.68 percent, the increase of seeds (shelled peanuts) is 31.7-63.15 percent. Such factors as the change in the soil environment, the improvement in temperature, light, air, and heat conditions, the favorable colony structure, the improvement in soil physical and chemical properties and in the decomposition of organic fertilizer, the increased efficiency of the nutritional organs, and the increased accumulation of assimilated materials, contributing to the yield increase of the film covered plots are analyzed.

6248

CSO: 4009/161



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TITLE: "Analysis of Large Area High Yield Technique for Preparing Seeds of Hybrid Rice"

SOURCE: Guangzhou GUANGDONG NONGYE KEXUE [GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 6, 8 Nov 81 pp 4-8

ABSTRACT: Gaozhou County began to prepare hybrid rice seeds in 1975. By 1980, it was cultivating 2852.6 mu of early hybrid rice, with an average yield of 131.9 jin/mu, and 10895.7 mu of late hybrid rice, with an average yield of 114.3 jin/mu. With the goal of above 200 jin/mu of yield in mind, the paper analyzes the desired cultivation technique in the following aspects: (1) In view of the extremely great effect of the weather condition in the period 15 days before to 25 days after heading, planting dates for safe heading are given; (2) Blooming time of parents should always coincide if the planting dates of parents are calculated exactly; (3) Transplanting more seedlings of the mother may increase the number of spikes per unit area; (4) Skillful application of fertilizer and water is necessary to cultivate strong seedlings of both the mother and the father; (5) Attention should be given to some special measures to improve the hybridization fruiting rate; (6) The purity of the seeds should be strictly guaranteed and measures should be carried out to prevent mixing.

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TITLE: "Effect of Shading After Heading on The Fullness of Rice Grains Under the Condition of Different Nitrogen Levels"

SOURCE: Guangzhou GUANGDONG NONGYE KEXUE [GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 6, 8 Nov 81 pp 12-14

ABSTRACT: In Guangdong Province, the rainy weather often reduces the quantity of solar radiation during the heading and starch-filling stages of both the early and the late rice crops. This is one of the major causes of unstable yield. In 1980, a small plot experiment was carried out for both early and late crops. Nitrogen fertilizer in quantities of 0, 8, 16, 24 jin/mu for the early crop and 0, 7, 14, 21 jin/mu for the late crop was applied in different plots for comparison. Mosquito netting was used to shade the sunlight partially, 49 percent for the early crop and 36 percent for the late crop, and continuously for 15 days after heading [to simulate overcast days.] Results indicate that yield reduction due to shading increases with the quantity of nitrogen application. Without shade, 14 jin of nitrogen application produces the highest yield; with shading, 7 jin of nitrogen application produces the highest yield.

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TITLE: "Utilization of Rice Pollen Plants"

SOURCE: Guangzhou GUANGDONG NONGYE KEXUE [GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 6, 5 Nov 51 pp 15-17

ABSTRACT: Based upon several years of practice, the authors believe that although the majority of pollen plants of rice do not possess all superior characteristics simultaneously, there remain a large number of them possessing one, 2, or several superior qualities. Moreover, their properties are stable and colonies orderly and uniform. It is, therefore, possible to consider them as breed resources for direct or indirect utilization. Techniques of their utilization are discussed in the paper in the following aspects: (1) For selecting pure breeds; (2) For breeding 3 lines of hybrids; (3) For preparing hybrids using genocidal chemicals; (4) For fast hybridization of closely related parents. Some experimental data in all 4 aspects of utilization are reported. These experiments are of very short duration to date. Whether deterioration will occur in future generations remains a problem to be observed in the future.

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TITLE: "The Use of Sugar Cane Tissue Culture in the Acceleration of the Breeding Process"

SOURCE: Guangzhou GUANGDONG NONGYE KEXUE [GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 6, 5 Nov 51 pp 17-19

ABSTRACT: With the regular breeding procedure, 5-10 years are required to breed out a superior sugar cane. If seed stem is used for asexual propagation, with 2 plantings a year, the duration can only be shortened by about 50 percent. In the past 2 years, the authors have succeeded in growing a generation every 27-56 days through continuous culture of callus tissues in a culture medium of  $N_6 + 2.4 - D_1$  mg/l, basically the same as the induction medium. With some breeds, such as Yue-tang 57/423, the rate of evolution is only 14.3 percent for the first generation, but it increases to 36 percent for the second and subsequent generations. The condition is very unstable for some other breeds, such as Taitong-134, however. Whether the vitality will deteriorate in future generations remains a subject to be studied. Special techniques employed, including rooting with activated charcoal, cultivating seedlings in a layer of mud below a layer of sand, cultivating seedlings in a nutrient dish before transplanting, etc. are discussed.

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TITLE: "Silicon Supply Level of Soils of Zhanjiang Prefecture and the Effect of Application With Powdered Coal Ash Silicon-Calcium Fertilizer"

SOURCE: Guangzhou GUANGDONG NONGYE KEXUE [GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 6, 8 Nov 81 pp 29-31, 28

ABSTRACT: Silicon is a necessary nutrient for such crops as rice and sugar cane. In Zhanjiang Prefecture, located on the southern tip of China, rain is voluminous and concentrated and the intense washing action removes silicon and concentrates aluminum in the soil. At the same time, the major crops are rice and sugar cane. In 1980, the authors carried out an experiment in 10+ small plots to test the yield increase effect of a silicon-calcium fertilizer, made from sudden cooling and grinding of the coal ash supplied by Anhui Tongling Power Plant. In all test points, the yield increase is generally 20-60 jin/mu, amounting to 5-11 percent. Contents of  $\text{SiO}_2$  of the soil before and after fertilizer application and of the straw at the time of harvest are reported. The paper also reports, in a separate section, the effective silicon contents of 5 different soils of the region to serve as a reference for determining the need of applying fast acting silicon fertilizer.

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TITLE: "Preliminary Report of Experimental Winter Planting of Soybean"

SOURCE: Guangzhou GUANGDONG NONGYE KEXUE [GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 6, 8 Nov 81 pp 35-37

ABSTRACT: In some regions of Guangdong, such as Zhanjiang, Hainan, etc. there has always been a tradition of cultivating soybean in the winter, but the yield is low and unstable and areas of cultivation are small. For the purpose of utilizing the warm winter climate and the winter fallowed land the authors carried out experiments in 1979-80 to find more suitable breeds of soybean for winter planting. Of all the breeds, most are found to be capable of growing in the winter and 16 breeds are found to have better fruiting rate. The growth and development period of 4 breeds, planted on 7 different dates in the winter, is listed in a table. Technique of adjusting the planting time of winter soybean so as not to delay the transplanting time of the early rice crop and to provide a suitable temperature for the growth of soybean is discussed.

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TITLE: "Cecal Coccidia Sensitivity Test of Bailuoke [Transliteration] Breed Chickens of Different Ages"

SOURCE: Guangzhou GUANGDONG NONGYE KEXUE [GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 6, 8 Nov 81 pp 40-42

ABSTRACT: In 1980, a survey by the authors of 5 chicken farms in Guangzhou disclosed that cecal coccidiosis occurs to chicks as young as 16 days of age. Eggs of *Eimeria tenella* were isolated from chick feces of the small farm of the academy and were cultured for use in the experiment. Chicks, all of the Bailuoke breed, of varying ages of 1-870 days were fed sporified eggs to determine their sensitivity. After ingesting the eggs, chicks of 2-70 days of age began to excrete pest eggs for 4-10 days in large quantities. Chicks of 160-330 days of age excreted pest eggs for as long as 16 days, in extremely small quantities every one of these days, however. Clinical symptoms of the older group of chicks were very mild. This is perhaps the reason for these chicks to be not diagnosed as suffering from cecal coccidiosis and to become, consequently, the sources of contamination of a farm. The group of chicks of 870 days of age did not develop symptoms neither did they excrete pest eggs, indicating that adult chickens are immune. Whether or not the immunity is the result of ingesting a small amount of pest eggs when these chicks were young remains to be clarified in future studies.

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CSO: 4009/153

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TITLE: "Research on High Yield Wheat Culture in Linfen Basin"

SOURCE: Taiyuan SHANXI NONGYE KEXUE [SHANXI AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese  
No 10, 20 Oct 81 pp 2-5

ABSTRACT: The development of wheat production has been relatively fast in Linfen basin since the 70's. The average yield of some production teams has reached above 700 jin/mu while some thousand jin/mu fields have appeared. For the purpose of investigating the production potential and determining the thousand jin cultivation technique, the authors carried out field and small plot experiments in 1974-78 and the yield reached 940-990 jin/mu on the average. In 1978-80, small plot experiments were again carried out mainly to select breeds, planting time, and planting quantity of high yield culture to determine the reasonable colony structure and effective measures to increase tillers, spike formation, and weight of grains. In 1980-81, high yield experiment fields are officially established to continue the research. The special climatic condition of Linfen basin is discussed in terms of the ecological condition for wheat and its growth and development characteristics. The results of the various experiments are reported.

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TITLE: "Study on the Heredity and Interrelationship of Major Characteristics of Spiked Millet"

SOURCE: Taiyuan SHANXI NONGYE KEXUE [SHANXI AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese  
No 10, 20 Oct 81 pp 9-11

ABSTRACT: This paper reports an experiment to cross breeds currently being extended to produce  $F_1$  seeds in 1976 and  $F_2$  in 1977. After ripening, 50 stalks of hybrids from each grouping and 30 stalks of parents were randomly taken for laboratory examination and calculation of the interrelationship between general heredity and major economic characteristics. Results indicate that the yield of an individual plant, the weight of the spike, and the weight of the stalk have very obvious positive correlation in a coefficient of 0.6502-0.8629, obvious correlation in a coefficient of 0.5495-0.5331 with the length of the spike, and the correlation with the height of the stalk not very obvious. Interrelationships of other major economic characteristics of  $F_2$  hybrids are discussed.

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TITLE: "Reasons for the Formation of Clods in Shangdang Basin and Ways of Resolving the Problem"

SOURCE: Taiyuan SHANXI NONGYE KEXUE [SHANXI AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese  
No 10, 20 Oct 81 pp 17-18

ABSTRACT: In the spring after the thaw, 11 percent of the farm work is used in the region of Shangdang basin to crush clods on the ground surface and all that work can only reduce the number of clods. The clods left hidden just below the surface will prevent seeds from germinate to create gaps in the row of plants. Following 3 years of survey and analysis, the following are understood to be the cause of clods: (1) The soil is too wet, exceeding 22 percent of moisture, during fall plowing; (2) The soil is too dry, below 15 percent of moisture, during fall plowing; (3) The ground surface is frozen when fall plowing is too late; (4) The ground is not raked after plowing and lumps are left on the surface; (5) Stubbles are not removed before the fall plowing to cause large lumps of soil to gather around the roots to form large clods. Experiments of 3 years have proved that it is entirely possible to eliminate these clods or to prevent them from being formed. The experimental procedures and their results are reported.

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CSO: 4009/156



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TITLE: "Heat Conditions and Discriminatory Analysis of Multiple Crop Index"

SOURCE: Beijing ZIXIANG [METEOROLOGICAL MONTHLY] in Chinese No 11, 10 Nov 81  
pp 21-22

ABSTRACT: The heat condition of a locality not only controls its multiple crop index but also has a great effect on the yield of its crops. Even with improved agricultural technology, if the index exceeds the permissible level of the available heat energy, the yield will not increase and may drop instead. Henan Province has a complex topography with varying heat conditions and hence different multiple crop indices. Equations are introduced to calculate the maximum multiple crop index of a locality and to predict the yield, based upon the annual accumulated temperature of the area. Sample applications of the computation technique for 4 counties of the province are given. Based upon the result of computation, the paper concludes that the southern part of the province has the smallest climate-yield variation coefficient; therefore, the yield is relatively stable. In the central area of Xuchang Prefecture, the coefficient is the greatest, with  $223.1^{\circ}\text{C}$  less cumulative heat than the southern areas while the multiple crop index is just as high; therefore the yield is unstable. In the north and the west, the heat condition is poor but the multiple crop index in practice is low as well; therefore, the yield does not vary very much.

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CSO: 4009/165

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